The Literary Digest

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Laura T. Seelys
1211 Summit Av
2009

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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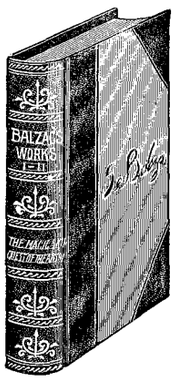

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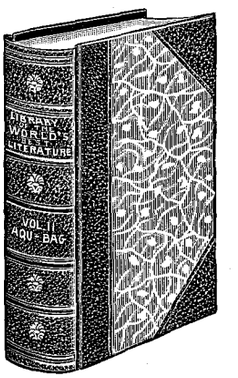

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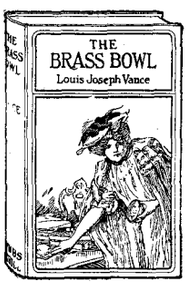

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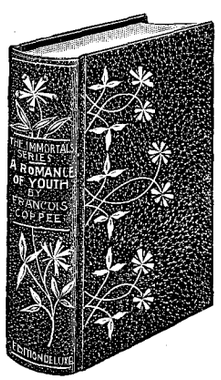

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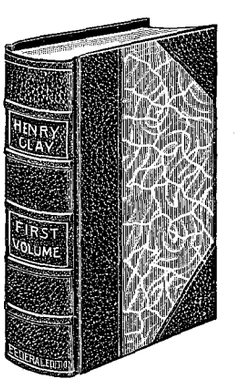

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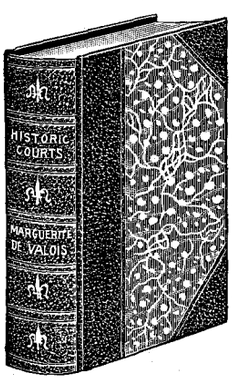

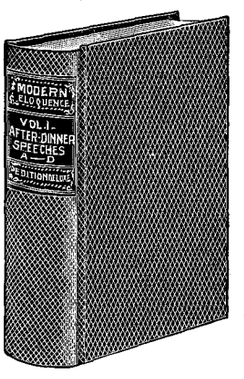

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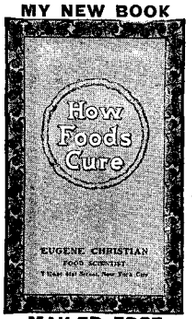

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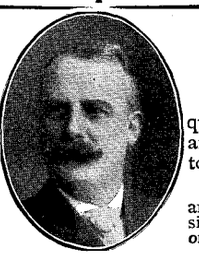

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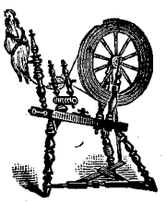

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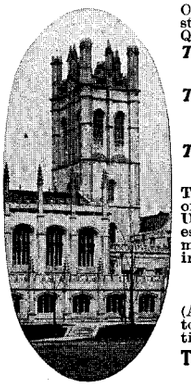

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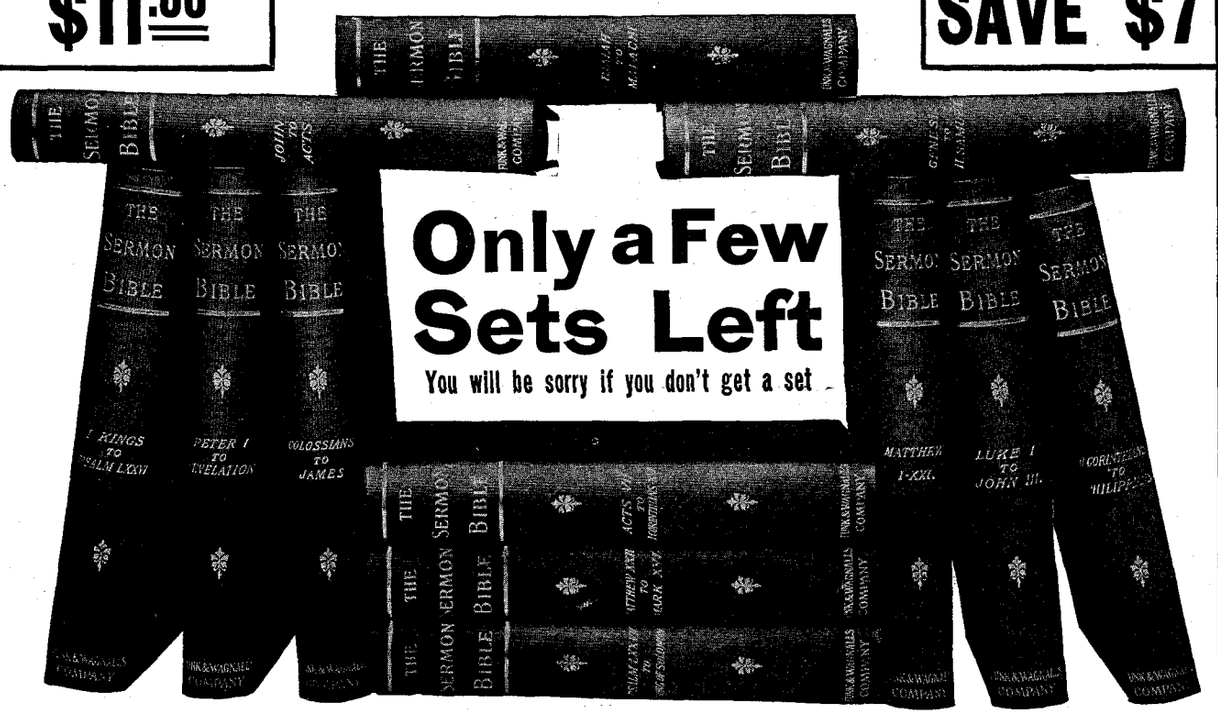

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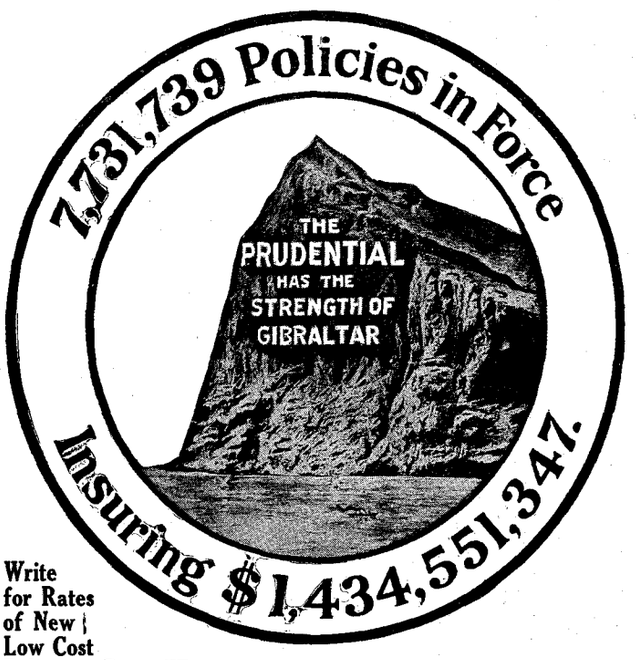

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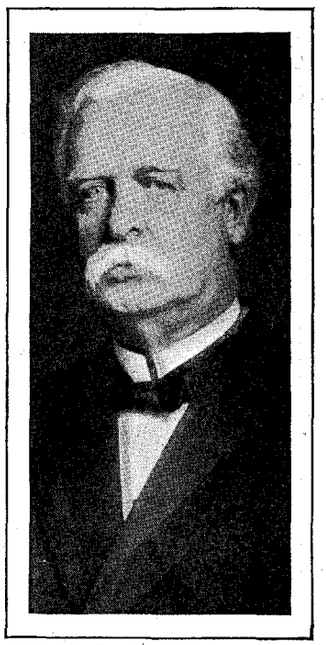
VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 988

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE TARIFF BILL IS RECEIVED

IN the first chorus of newspaper comment to greet the new Tariff Bill as it came last week from the Ways and Means Committee approval was the dominant note. Independent and Democratic papers express themselves as "agreeably surprized" at the evident purpose of this Republican measure to revise the tariff downward, while Republican editors triumphantly commend the matter to the attention of those critics who have always treated as a paradox the idea of entrusting a revision of the tariff "to its friends." So cordial, on the whole, is the bill's reception, that we can pass by the friendly comments of the Republican press and select tributes from the columns of the tariff-reform and antiprotection organs. Thus the New York *Times* (Ind.) hails the mere introduction of such a bill as "a notable event," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that "it embodies a greater degree of tariff reform than we would have had any chance of getting had Bryan been elected President." Yet in spite of its peaceful entrance upon the scene, "it is already apparent," asserts a Washington correspondent, "that the Payne Tariff Bill will kick up one of the liveliest fights witnessed in the House for many years." When it emerges, presumably somewhat battered, from this ordeal, it will still have to run the gauntlet of the Senate before it achieves sanctuary on the President's table. Says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.): "Unless Mr. Taft has enough power to prevent it, the bill, judging from all precedents, will be rewritten in the Upper House, and done so in line with the great special interests which have there been for many years very effectively represented." The fact that the publication of the tentative schedules of the new bill was followed by an immediate advance in the stock market is explained by the theory that speculators believe all the bad news, from their point of view, is out, and that any changes will be in favor of the protected industries.



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THE FATHER OF THE TARIFF BILL.

A Democratic editor says of Chairman Sereno E. Payne: "It is understood that he, more than any other member of the Committee, has been responsible for the degree of consideration shown for advanced public opinion on the subject of tariff revision."

Speaker Cannon recently reminded the country of the peculiar difficulties and unusual temptations which beset the pathway of tariff legislation. These difficulties arise from the fact that "a tariff bill is general in that it affects the whole great subject of revenue; but at the same time it is private and special in its nature, as it enters every district and affects the product of every farm and factory." The complexity of the problems before the tariff-framers is illustrated by the protests against certain reductions, which are reaching Washington from various Democratic and supposedly antiprotectionist quarters. As the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) remarks, when North Carolinians are squealing about the reduction on lumber, Texans about free hides, Alabamans about free iron ore, and Missourians about the lowered duty on zinc, the avowed standpatter has a chance to point out that it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

Among the salient features of the new bill, as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, are: The reduction of duties in the iron and steel schedules, averaging in many items from 25 to 50 per cent.; the placing of iron ore, hides, wood-pulp, bituminous coal, and works of art more than twenty years old, on the free list; a 40-per-cent. reduction on shoes; the halving of the lumber and timber duties; the cut of $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 cent a pound on refined sugar; qualified free trade with the Philippines; maximum and minimum schedules to provide for automatic reciprocity in our tariff relations with other countries; the provision for a Federal inheritance tax; a duty placed on tea and cocoa, and the tax increased on such articles as perfumes, soaps, gloves, feathers, furs, hosiery, and the higher grades of paper.

Some observers express surprize that while the tax on cigarets is increased, the beer and spirits schedules remain unchanged. Others are astonished that petroleum did not find itself on the free list. Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has issued an analysis of the measure in which he says in part:

"One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been deprest for nearly two years and this has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month as business conditions are becoming better

"The last normal year of imports was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; 1907 was an unusually prosperous year, and the revenues from customs exceeded those of 1906 by $32,000,000. The committee has therefore taken the year 1906 as the basis to form its

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estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the new bill. Should the next fiscal year prove prosperous and the normal conditions of 1906 return, on account of the large increase in population, the

PRESIDENT TAFT CALLS ON CONGRESS TO REVISE TARIFF.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

revenues for 1910 would show a considerable increase over the estimates of the committee.

"With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year, it is safe to predict that the deficit would be entirely wiped out; but in case it is not, the bill provides for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the Treasury for the $40,000,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. This would more than make up any probable deficiency. There is also reenacted the provision for the issue of certificates to run one year to replenish the Treasury, raising the amount from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of deprest business conditions."

"The bill does, beyond all possible doubt, make a breach in the almost impassable tariff wall," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "and the breach is proposed by the party that built the wall." This fact shows the influence of advancing public opinion, comments *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.). Whatever the outcome of the present struggle, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "the evils of the protective system are being forced out into the open, and this whole system of graft, greed, extortion, and machine politics is shaking." The same paper goes on to remind good antiprotectionists that the Greeks, even when bearing gifts, are to be feared, and it admonishes the public to "watch the Aldrich crowd in the Senate," where "the fine work of hornswoggling the people is to be looked for." Even more pessimistic is the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which sees in the bill "the semblance, without the substance, of tariff reform." Wage-reduction and increased cost of living are among the results it foresees. On the other hand, no less zealous a tariff-reform organ than the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) is willing to admit that the Payne measure seems to be on the whole "a rational bill to come from a committee of Republicans." It adds sympathetically:

"Between the demand for reductions, the opposition of the 'stand-patters' and the clamor of the Treasury for more revenue, the committee had no easy task, and it seems at first view to have been fairly liberal in its reductions, tho in many instances these should have been greater, both for the sake of the Treasury and for the relief of consumers."

Looking at the bill from the consumer's point of view, but evidently through other lenses than those used by the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that "cheapness has ceased to be anathema to these latter-day protectionist tariff-makers." It goes on to say:

"They hold out the hope, and have done their work on the theory, that the cost of many of the necessaries of life may be reduced by reducing taxes. Shoes and clothing, glass, and steel, wood and paper, it is proposed to make cheaper. At last, the forgotten consumer is given a thought. After long years of argument, it has been beaten into the heads of high-tariff fanatics that low duties mean both more revenue and more trade. And the old idea of universal, all-round protection, every single product getting its just recompense of reward in a perfectly equitable tariff, is now admitted to have broken down."

The World finds the proposed bill disappointing from the consumer's standpoint, and fears that the Payne Tariff will still be a "mother of trusts." To quote:

"Shoes may be cheaper, gloves dearer. Lumber and building-stone and fence-posts may cost less, but fruit more. No substantial relief will be found in a reduction of half a cent a pound on fresh meat, or two cents on a carving-knife, or a trifle on threads, carpets, and window-glass, or four-one-hundredths of a cent on sugar. Tea is taxed, but not coffee. The reductions on shirts, collars and cuffs, and on woolen goods are more substantial, but the rates are still high. As the tremendous tax upon the people involved in the protective tariff has been indirect, and not easily calculable by the individual consumer, so will be the benefit resulting to him from the proposed reductions. Yet benefit there will be—unless the bill is jobbed in the Senate, or in its final shaping in conference, or the maximum-rate provision is juggled into a means of sly exaction. The rates can not be so materially reduced upon steel products, lumber, stone, and other great staple commodities without helping the consumer, tho he may not know just where and how."

Special interest attaches to the maximum-minimum provision of the new measure, a feature which has been described as "reciprocity with a club." The maximum and minimum schedules are separated by a margin of 20 per cent., the higher tax to be levied only against those nations which refuse to trade with us on the "most-favored-nation" basis. "The country has accepted this principle," says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.). Nevertheless, some papers are protesting that this provision may more than

SIDETRACKED!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

counterbalance the seeming reductions of the new schedules, since "until commerce adjusts itself to the new law, approximately four-fifths of the imports of the country will be subjected to the maxi-

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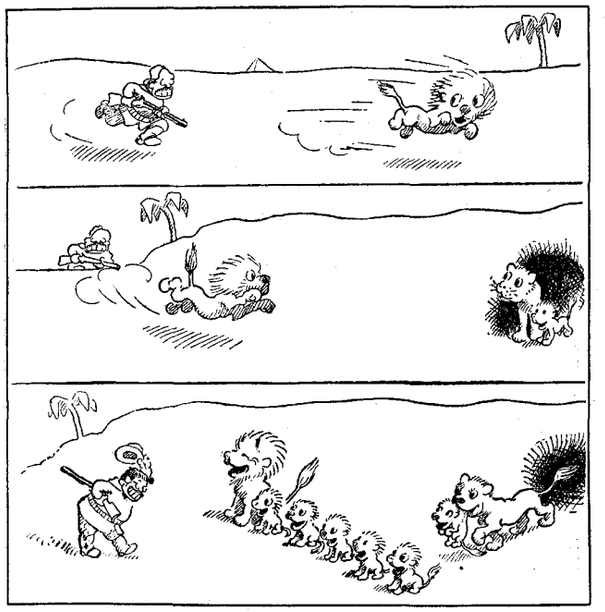

IMMUNE.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

THE RETURN OF THE OCTOPUP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A GREAT YEAR FOR THE S. P. C. A.

mum tariff." The new bill abrogates all existing tariff treaties. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) doubts "whether the average rate of tariff taxation has not been advanced instead of being reduced by this bill." On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says in defense of this clause:

"The great advantage of the maximum-minimum plan is that it is automatic in operation. It does away with the delays and annoyances of negotiating a special arrangement with each country with which we exchange tariff concessions. The return to the reciprocity system and the adoption of the maximum-minimum method are distinct advances in tariff legislation."

The clause putting a tariff of eight and nine cents on tea is tentative, according to Washington dispatches, the leaders having their ears to the ground for the first rumble of popular disapproval. A correspondent of *The Tribune* quotes Representative Boutell (Rep., Ill.) as follows:

"We have put tea on the dutiable list, with a tax of eight cents a pound. This should bring in $8,000,000 a year. I do not think that this will fall upon the consumer. The average price of tea imported is 16 cents a pound at the port of entry, and every housekeeper knows that the difference between that and the price she pays leaves an enormous profit for some one. The duty should come out of that profit."

The chief opposition to the new bill, however, seems to be directed against the clause providing for a graduated Federal inheritance tax—a feature which is expected to add $20,000,000 to the revenue. The bill puts a graded tax of from 1 to 3 per cent. on direct inheritances (from parents to children) over $10,000, and levies 5 per cent. on all collateral inheritances over $500. Since inheritances are already taxed for State revenue in 36 or 37 States there is some outcry at the prospect of double taxation. Says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The inheritance tax, by usage as well as of right, is a State tax, and should be availed of by the nation only as a last resort, as in time of a great war. For the nation thus to tax fortunes is to put upon the States the alternative either of repealing a good revenue-producing law or subjecting their citizens to double taxation."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.), on the other hand, points out that "in Mexico both the State and the national governments impose inheritance taxes, and so far as we are informed this has not given rise to any serious conflict or criticism."

President Taft has urged speed in the passage of the Tariff Bill, that the business of the country may not be kept in suspense, and Senator Aldrich predicts that if it is not needlessly delayed in the House it may be law by June 1.

"BLACK HANDS" ACROSS THE SEA

THE murder of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, chief of the New York Italian detectives, in Palermo, Italy, has brought up the whole question of "black-hand" outrages in a way not known since the Italian lynchings in New Orleans in 1891. Petrosino had devoted his life to ferreting out the baffling Italian crimes in this country, and had gone to Sicily in furtherance of this purpose; and one writer remarks that his death seems likely to do more than his life, as it has stirred up the police of both countries as never before, and may rouse Congress to put new bars in the way of criminal Italian immigrants. Some of Petrosino's exploits are related in another article on page 516. If this class of crime can not be stopt in any other way, says one editor, "all emigration from Sicily, or any other part of Italy from which the 'black-hand' banditti are supposed to come, should be rigorously prohibited."

The growth of "black-hand" crime in New York, according to a list compiled by *The World*, is stupendous. Since the first of January, 424 of these crimes and 44 bomb explosions have been reported, with 215 arrests and 36 convictions. Lawyers, bankers, priests, and ministers have been victims. Altho many of the American press seem to agree with Petrosino in the opinion that there is no formal "black-hand" organization, others are pointing out that whatever system of Italian crime there may be, it appears to be strong enough, and well organized enough, to ply its nefarious trade on two continents. The Boston *Traveler* is not convinced of the non-existence of organized "black-hand" societies, and it goes on to sketch the history of two similar organizations of crime which have long existed in Italy and America. It says:

"To understand these Italian criminals, one must know something about the *Commorra* and the *Mafia*. The first has its headquarters in Naples and started out originally as a political gang to supply votes to politicians. It eventually got more and more power until it secured control of the government of Naples, living on blackmail extorted from boatmen, cabmen, porters, prostitutes, gambling-houses, public contracts, etc., and then spread out to

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From "The New York Herald."

LIEUTENANT PETROSINO AND HIS STAFF.

In the Italian Secret Service Bureau at the New York Police Headquarters. Petrosino is seen standing at the left. The others are all "made up" in various disguises.

other places in Italy. The power of the *Commorra* was shown when a car-drivers' strike in Naples, which was making all sorts of trouble, could not be settled by the authorities, who called on the *Commorrist* chief to interfere, and he closed up the matter with a word.

"Within recent years the power of the *Commorra* has been weakened somewhat, but it is still strong, and knows how to coach the fleeing emigrant to pass the immigrant inspectors on this side. It has its lawyers in New York and Boston, who are clever in politics and strong with the powers-that-be, to take cases to Washington on appeal when the boards of inquiry refuse suspected immigrants right of landing.

"The Mafia is mostly scattered gangs organized like the mountaineers in Kentucky and Tennessee to take the law into their own hands. The society is really a remnant of chivalry at a time when, with good reason, the people suspected the law and the lawmakers. They have a code which impels them not to testify against even an enemy; to perjure themselves and to go to prison rather than incriminate a person accused by the law. Many a man freed from a legal charge by the evidence of perjured witnesses has been taken out by them immediately after and put to death.

"The headquarters of the Mafia is in Sicily, especially in Palermo, where Petrosino was killed, which, with Girtenti and Coltainetti in the sulfur-mine district are strongholds of the society. The power of the Mafia in high places was shown in the trial of Deputy Palizzoto for the murder of Governor Notorbartolo, of the Bank of Sicily, which showed that the Mafia has representatives in every walk of Italian life. These are the societies which are sending their outcasts here, and Petrosino's mission to Italy was to find out how strong they were and devise means to prevent their coming in the future. At the very most, however, the percentage of Italians in the United States who ever belonged to either of these societies, is very small, but a few criminals can and are bringing odium on the whole race."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares that the "existing immigration laws are a farce so far as the prevention of the ingress of criminals is concerned," and it goes on further to urge the present session of Congress to amend the laws. We read further:

"We shall never have any adequate protection against the slums of Europe until the investigation of the worth of immigrants is begun in their own domicile. When thousands are arriving at New York and Philadelphia any sort of close inspection is impossible. But if it were required that no person be admitted without a certificate from the American consul of the district certifying that the proposed immigrant is neither a pauper nor a criminal nor diseased, we might make some headway. At present our immigration laws are either useless or farcical."

The New York *Tribune* also discusses this phase of the question thus:

"What is most needed to crush out these criminal associations is the cooperation of the Italian authorities and our immigration service to prevent the free passage of criminals or criminal suspects from one country to the other. Lieutenant Petrosino's mission to Sicily was to secure lists of Sicilian criminals, to be used in preventing the admission of those criminals at our ports. He wanted to trace the ramifications of crime and to put the authorities here in possession of material on the strength of which dangerous Italians could be turned back and criminals already admitted could be deported. Our immigration laws need to be strengthened so as to require some sort of certification from police administrations abroad of the cleanness of the applicant's record. The black-hand evil has grown enormously in this city in the last five years. It is responsible for shocking crimes, and the immunity which the perpetrators of those crimes have enjoyed has greatly encouraged crime on the part of representatives of other nationalities. Soon the black hand, instead of fattening on its own people, may turn its energies against the community generally. Severe measures are needed to stamp out this agency of organized crime. Petrosino will not have died in vain if his death leads to the extinction of the organization which he heroically fought until it laid him low."

The New York *Evening Post* emphasizes the inadequate means at present provided by our police system to deal with the Italian criminal:

"In calling upon our Police Department to stamp out the black hand, the public ought not to forget that means for doing the work are inadequate. New York has a population of four and a half

ONE INSTALMENT OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

In normal years Italian immigration to the United States averages about 250,000.

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millions, out of which nearly three-quarters of a million are of Italian descent. The police force numbers 10,000, but there are only 50, or so, of this army who speak Italian. Even of these, some are unfamiliar with the dialects of Southern Italy. If the Italians on the police force were in proportion to the Italian population, there would be over 1,000 of them. The English-speaking, English-thinking policeman is often a misfit in an Italian neighborhood. There is a tendency to regard black-hand atrocities as something baffling, but they are for the most part a very ordinary variety of crime. The only mystery is that they are not more numerous than they are, for, under present conditions, New York is the paradise of the Italian criminal. Moreover, Italian boys, growing up in this country, drift only too readily into preying on their countrymen, or others. What else could be expected in a city with 700,000 Italians, and perhaps a couple of dozen police officers competent to ferret out crime among them?"

"A MAN WORTH WHILE."

Mr. Roosevelt says, "Petrosino wasia great and good man. I knew him for years. He did not know fear. He was a man worth while."

The New York *Mail* dwells upon the same point and goes on to quote the report "drawn up by an Italian of title in the employ of our Treasury Department and submitted to the Immigration Commission." Says this report:

"The main reason why they come to America is the ease with which it is possible to escape punishment in the United States. A comparison will show the actual truth of this assertion: In 1896 there were tried in the United States 10,662 persons for homicide, and in Italy 3,606. The proportion, considering the respective populations of the two countries, is almost equal, but whereas in Italy about 62 per cent. of the murderers tried were convicted, the percentage of conviction in the United States was only 1.3 per cent. Here the surveillance of the police is almost nil. Here it is easy to buy weapons and dynamite for criminal purposes. Here there is no penalty, as under the Italian law, for giving a false name and address. Here it is easy to hide, partly because of the enormous extent of the American territory, and partly because of the overcrowded condition of the larger cities and the different laws and regulations between State and State.

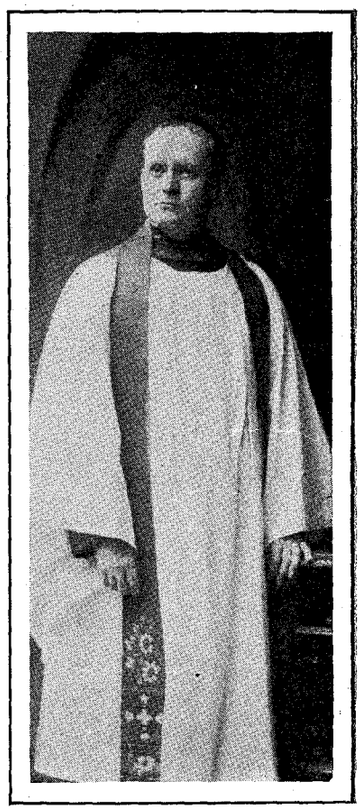
"All these render the prosecution long and sometimes fruitless, and the institution of bail, being very easy to jump, makes the escape from the penalty a matter of small difficulty."

WORLD-WIDE COMMERCIAL RECOVERY—Students of the panic and succeeding depression of 1907 and 1908 have many times called attention to the fact that the underlying factors were not local but general, affecting in varying degrees not only all the world's great financial centers, but practically all its industrial and commercial markets as well. This world-wide slump, we are now assured by that monthly edition of *Dun's Review* which makes a special study of international trade, is at last giving way before a world-wide resumption of commercial activity. Says this authority:

"At the present time the financial, industrial, and commercial world is experiencing a movement, once more independent of geographical boundaries and local conditions, in the direction of a slow revival of confidence and resumption of activity in all leading lines and in practically all important centers. As this movement gains strength and volume it is inevitable that it will result in a largely increased international demand for commodities, since stocks are everywhere at the lowest point. Exports and imports of the leading commercial nations, which of late have been considerably below normal in volume, may reasonably be expected to improve, gradually perhaps, but none the less steadily throughout the whole of the present year. This improvement in international demand will undoubtedly reflect and to some extent stimulate a similar improvement in the volume of domestic transactions. The year 1909 will thus in all probability prove to be a year of universal recovery, and of progress in the direction of what may reasonably be hoped will eventually be universal prosperity."

NEW YORK'S SUNDAY BEER

IT seems to be a matter of dispute in New York City whether a law to let the saloons open on Sunday will increase or decrease drinking on that day. "I think there would be less drinking," says Magistrate Steers, of Brooklyn; while Rev. Dr. Iglehart, superintendent of the Antisaloon League of the city, thinks there would be more. The bill to legalize Sunday opening is fathered by the "Committee of Fourteen," an organization for the suppression of vice, of which Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is chairman. The scheme is to let the saloons open their doors from 1 to 11 P.M. on Sundays, the barrooms to have no internal communication with the building, hotels to have not less than twenty-five bedrooms, with dining-rooms and kitchens of corresponding size, and an increased force of excise officers to enforce the law. The idea of it all is that the legalization of Sunday opening will stop the present police corruption and take the saloon out of politics to that extent, while the increased hotel requirements will close up the "Raines-law hotels" with their attendant evils. Says Dr. Peters:



REV. DR. JOHN P. PETERS.

Chairman of the "Committee of Fourteen" which seeks to legalize the Sunday opening of saloons in New York City.

"If this bill should become a law we feel sure that because of the heavy penalties imposed for a violation, and the relatively small advantage to be had in view of the liberal opening provision, the liquor-dealers will be slow to risk the dangers of imprisonment or the loss of their licenses. Because of the lack of excuse for open violation and because of the heavy penalties involved, we believe the law would result in an actual decrease in Sunday sales. I think I can say that there is not a member of the committee who would not, personally, prefer to see the saloons shut up tight from Saturday night until Monday morning, but realization of the impossibility of such a move in this city has led us to take the step we have."

The bill is favored by *The Evening Mail*, *Post*, and *Globe*. Says *The Globe*:

"It is a misnomer to speak of the proposal laid before the legislature as one to authorize Sunday liquor-selling. Such Sunday selling is now authorized and every week legally occurs. The

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proposal is merely to adopt more effective methods to minimize the social evils of such selling. The proposed plan would probably lessen rather than increase Sunday selling, and at the same time would abate evils whose existence is a burden to every sound conscience. Thus there is no inappropriateness in a clergyman fathering this report. Four years' experience and study have convinced Dr. Peters that there is need of a change in the law, and his heart as well as his head instructs him as to what direction it should take.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA,

Whose one ambition, it is rumored, is to form a confederacy of the Central-American republics.

"Through the work of this Committee of Fourteen the number of Raines-law hotels has been reduced from 1,500 to 750. But 750 are far too many. It is now proposed further to lessen the reproach—perhaps thereby to remove it. Certainly this is an object which should appeal to the sympathy and awake the cooperation of every one who desires to make New York a cleaner and purer city."

Magistrate Crane is flatly opposed to the measure, and declares that "the legalizing of the sale of liquor on Sunday would not decrease its consumption." Ex-Magistrate Ommen thinks the city would defeat the measure if allowed to vote on it, and adds:

"While we have an increasing cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population, there are not so many persons who wish an open saloon or to drink in a public place as some persons would insist. There is a good moral element, persons who wish to drink at times, but who would certainly vote against such a proposition. To open the saloons to prevent liquor being sold illicitly would be about the same as allowing opium-joints to keep open because opium was being sold on the sly.

"I am opposed to such a bill. This is a Christian city, and the people do not want liquor sold on Sunday. To open the saloon legally would not reduce the sale of liquor nor reduce the evils resulting from such sale.

"There are every Sunday large groups of young men standing chatting on the street-corners because they have few or no other meeting-places. They may go into a a saloon through a side door for an occasional glass of beer, but were the swinging doors open at their elbows they would be much more likely to spend a great deal more time in the saloon. An open saloon might reduce the blackmail collected by the police or others for the privilege to sell liquor during prohibited hours, but how much it would do this I don't know. It seems to me, however, that the back door would be open as much as ever during the hours the saloon should be closed, and that the saloon would be just as open after midnight until one o'clock, as usual, and that the usual blackmail would be collected."

Saloonkeepers interviewed by the New York *Evening Post* seemed willing to obey the law, but complained that they could not pay expenses without the Sunday trade. There is much less drinking than formerly, they say. One dealer blames the politicians for the corruption and predicts the defeat of the present measure. He remarks:

"The fault for everything rests with the politicians. They could put a stop to all the illegal business in a wink, if they wished, but they don't. They want their graft. How much does it take to elect an alderman? You figure it out. It costs him a deal more than his salary. And do you think he's going into politics for the fun of the thing? He's got to make money somewhere, and the saloon is the best source of supply.

"My friend, those legislators up at Albany aren't any more going to open the saloon legally on Sunday than they are going to approve of prohibition. Did you ever hear of a man killing a cow that gave good milk? Well, the Albany legislators know a good cow when they see it. They know their business."

A RIOT CALL FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

THOSE Central Americans that play at having republics carry the fun too far when they begin to play at having war. This seems to be the general feeling of the American press, as crystallized in the words of one editorial writer, toward the latest "disorderly conduct" in "darkest America." "If Nicaragua and Salvador are allowed to shoot at each other, all Central America will come to the conclusion that the old pastime is safe," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and the New York *Tribune*, in a more serious vein, recalls the Central-American peace convention at Washington last year and declares that the present "deliberate disregard and repudiation of a solemn treaty to which this country was a moral party can not be lightly disregarded."

The present trouble is partly between Nicaragua and the United States, and partly between Nicaragua and Salvador. Our direct dispute with Nicaragua is over a claim known as the Emery case. Some time ago a party of New-Englanders obtained a mahogany-timber concession in the little republic, which was later canceled by President Zelaya with charges that the mahogany company was interfering in local politics. The matter was referred to arbitration and decided against Nicaragua. The trouble between Nicaragua and Salvador is said to have arisen through suspicion of President Zelaya's territorial ambitions. So far this latter international argument has not progressed any further than an engagement between the tugboat navies, a more serious land engagement having been postponed so that a local circus might exhibit in one of the coast towns. The United States appears determined that an immediate settlement must be made of the Emery case, and it is generally understood that Mexico and the United States will proceed together to settle once and for all, it is hoped, the irritating and disturbing revolutions among the Central-American states. As usual many of the editors have their own pet remedies. The most singular of these perhaps is that of the Mexican *Herald* (Mexico City) which advocates the annexation of Central America by Mexico and intimates that such a culmination of the question would not meet with the disapproval of the United States. The New York *Tribune* reviews the whole situation thus:

"Two or three years ago a skirmish between Nicaragua and Salvador would have been regarded as an inconsiderable trifle. But something important has happened since then. All those states, in the presence and with the moral cooperation of Mexico and the United States have solemnly pledged themselves to better doings. They have pledged themselves to keep the peace and to seek settlement of their differences by peaceful means. The seriousness of the present situation lies in the apparently wanton violation of those pledges. . . . . .

"There can be no question that the United States and Mexico have been very patient with their southern neighbors, and have been very helpful to them and hopeful for them. They have given them every opportunity and every encouragement to conduct themselves like civilized and orderly states. And because of that patience and that aid they have an ample right now to insist upon the maintenance of peace in accordance with the treaty of a year ago, and, if peace is not kept, to surrender the peace-breakers to the just consequences of their bad faith and violence.

"Let us recall the words of the treaty which was made at Washington a little more than a year ago: 'The republics of Central America consider as one of their first duties the maintenance of peace; and they bind themselves always to observe the most complete harmony, and decide every difference or difficulty which may arise among them, of whatsoever nature it may be, by means of the Central-American Court of Justice.' Yet at this moment two of the signatories of that treaty are apparently at war, without having submitted their differences to the court. That is a state of affairs

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which can not be ignored without discrediting the very foundation of international law and order. There will, of course, be no hasty steps taken. It is supremely desirable that these faith-breaking states shall themselves realize and repent of their wrong-doing and vindicate the integrity of the treaty of which they themselves were makers. But if they do not promptly do so a situation will arise in which other Powers will be entitled to consider what steps are to be taken for the enforcement of treaty obligations and the preservation of the peace of the continent. We trust that it will not become necessary for any Power outside of Central America to take such steps, but we feel assured that if such necessity shall arise the desirability of intervention will be so clear as to command the approval of the civilized world."

TESTING "THE RECALL"

THE experience of Los Angeles in forcing an undesirable mayor out of office by the "recall" clause in her charter is attracting the attention of her sister cities throughout the Union, the recall being, in application at least, a comparatively novel instrument of municipal government. Mayor Harper was accused by the Los Angeles Municipal League of running the city "wide open" and of being in collusion with the classes which make money out of vice. These charges were vigorously pushed by some of the Los Angeles papers, and were made the subject of an investigation by a grand jury, which failed, however, to find an indictment. Against one of his newspaper critics, *The Express*, Mayor Harper instituted a libel suit last October, naming the damages at $300,000. Meanwhile the citizens signed the necessary petition for the holding of a recall election, and the Mayor anticipated the result by resigning. The most amazing part of the entire affair, as the San Diego *Union* remarks, is the manner in which this resignation came about. It seems to have been the result of a bargain between Mr. Harper and the owner of the paper he was suing. *The Express* itself thus frankly tells of the deal:

"At 5:25 P.M. yesterday Mr. Harper appeared at the private office of Edwin T. Earl, and requested an interview. The interview was granted. Every word of the interview was taken in shorthand and is a matter of record. Mayor Harper proposed that he would withdraw his name from the ticket as a candidate for reelection March 26, it being understood that certain information in the possession of Mr. Earl, regarding Mr. Harper's official acts, not his private character, would not be published.

"No newspaper or individual possesses the information now in the hands of Mr. Earl. This information, let it be distinctly understood, has reference to Mr. Harper's administration, and not to Mr. Harper's private affairs.

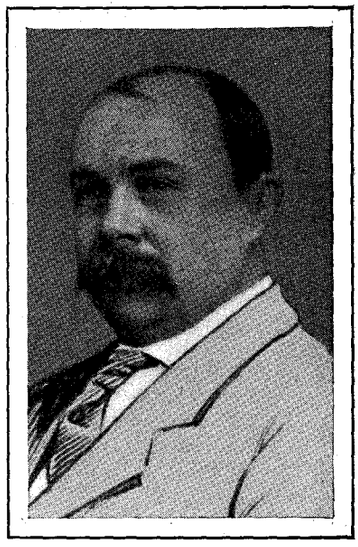
"Finally, *The Express* will simply say, as it has said before, that having in its possession the information it has, it could not in justice to the city of Los Angeles permit Mr. Harper to continue to be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Harper was the only issue before the people. Mr. Harper has withdrawn his name from the ticket. *The Express* has accomplished its purpose in the cause of right and decency. The recall movement has succeeded and is to-day a more effective weapon in the hands of the people for law and order than ever before."

Des Moines has the power of recall, as has Berkeley in California, and St. Joseph is considering its adoption. But more significant yet is the fact that this clause is incorporated in the draft of Chicago's new charter, now before the Illinois legislature. Says the Chicago *News*:

"As the charter convention has indicated, with the recall in operation the people will consent to longer terms for public officials. This should be distinctly beneficial to the public service and should greatly reduce the expense and turmoil of elections by rendering them less frequent. Further, the operation of the recall would tend to bring about elections on occasions when issues of interest were actually before the people. It is a fault of our existing system that elections come at intervals arbitrarily fixt instead of being ordered when it is important to know the state of popular feeling.

"The principal argument against the adoption of the recall is, of course, that it may subject an official to the annoyance and expense of running for office over and over because of factious opposition to his policies. It is, however, improbable that in practise any such condition would develop. According to the Chicago charter bill a new election must be ordered on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters of the city or of the division of the city directly interested in the official whose fitness is called into question. Reason and experience lead to the conclusion that an unjust attack on a worthy official merely would increase his popularity with the fair-minded majority of the voters in city or ward."

The Baltimore *Sun* doubts the practicability of the recall for a city of two million inhabitants like Chicago, and the Milwaukee *Free Press* reminds us that "there are two sides to the recall, as there are to many governmental schemes that appear theoretically sound." Thus:



THE FIRST AMERICAN MAYOR TO FACE THE RECALL.

When the excitement over the approaching recall election was at its height Mayor A. C. Harper suddenly withdrew his name from the ballot and resigned his office.

"The undesirable side is this, that it enables the easily moved majority to try an officer at the polls under the stress and in the heat of temporary excitement and agitation, and that this possibility would operate to make an officer hearken less to the dictates of his conscience and convictions than to the clamor of the crowd. Now, the first thoughts and snap judgments of the rank and file in a democracy, especially here in America, are just as apt to be wrong as right, yet while under their influence that majority would be just as willing to dethrone those who disagree with it as it is to put its mouthpieces in office. A portion of the press—the larger one for that matter—is largely responsible for this. In their avid desire to purvey stirring news, the journals of this class so play upon popular weakness, sentiment, and passion that they create fictitious standards and desires, which informed and sober second thought does not tolerate.

"Thus, when Judge Landis imposed his enormous fine on Standard Oil the public, coached by the press, hailed him as a liberator hardly less than Lincoln. Pictures of him and his family, biographies, anecdotes, and eulogies, fairly obsessed the columns of the dailies, and Landis was hailed as a welcome candidate for the Presidency.

"And now the kindly and emotional Chicago judge is regarded as little better than a man who didn't make good.

"Conversely was it the case with Governor Hughes, whose veto of the two-cent rate bill brought down on his head the indignation of a large element that hail every curtailment of a railroad's income as a triumph for representative government. If the recall had obtained in New York State, frenzied reformers and self-seeking politicians might easily have instigated a new election to oust Governor Hughes on the ground of his being a tool of the railroads. Yet the Governor has lived to see his stand for commission supremacy vindicated in a dozen miscarried efforts to regulate rates by direct statute, and he stands higher to day as a true representative of the people than he ever did.

"We instance these cases to show how dangerous to the best popular interests it would be if the majority could always put its will into operation under the stress of immediate emotion and opinion; how its ability to do so would diminish the courage of conscientious officials and make them little better than time-servers of the mob."

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ENGLAND'S DEFENSE OF OPIUM

ENGLAND, with a disinclination to part with an industry that nets the Government of India some $20,000,000 annually, and employs over a million and a half cultivators, appears to have overbalanced the combined influences of Japan, Siam, Persia, Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Portugal, Turkey, and the United States in the recent international opium conference at Shanghai. The conference is thus looked upon by the American press as an almost total failure. The conference was proposed by the United States, and its object was to arrive at "definite suggestions of measures which the respective governments might adopt looking to the gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic, and use within their Eastern possessions, thus assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the evil in the Empire."

That little was accomplished outside of the indorsement of beneficent resolutions is looked upon by the New York *Post* as "a sad disappointment," and the Hartford *Courant* believes that the report of the British commission "that the practise of smoking opium when indulged in with moderation is 'relatively harmless' is bound to make a stir if not a stench in the world." "The one thing that prevents a general movement that might be effective is the Indian trade and its relation to Indian revenues," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. The New York *World* discusses thus the now world-wide movement against opium:

"For years the United States has been pestered by opium-smuggling on the northern frontier. The annexation of the Philippines brought many users of the drug under our control and endangered the American soldiery sent there, some of whom became addicted to it. In 1905, upon the report of a commission, a three-year period which has now expired was set to opium importation there. The Shanghai conference was called in September, 1907. On the day it met, the House passed a bill prohibiting the importation of opium into this country, which the Senate also passed.

"The civilized world is now moving against opium. France is moved to energetic action by the fact that naval officers acquire the vice in Tonkin. Japan is suppressing it in Formosa by registering incurables, to whom the drug is permitted, but refusing it to the young.

"China, the great center of the opium habit, is bestirring itself. A revolt against opium was one of the first effects of revival of national pride; in 1906 the late Emperor decreed a 'tapering-off' policy, to last ten years. 'Officials above sixty years of age whose cravings are great' were to be treated leniently, but the younger ones must reduce their consumption gradually. Opium-dens were to close in six months—and they are being closed—and importation was to stop in 1916.

"The great obstacle to opium reform has been England, which established the opium monopoly in India in 1793, forced the trade on China in a disgraceful war in 1840, and confirmed it by treaty in 1885. So late as 1895 a parliamentary commission found that opium was not so bad—and that anyhow India needed the money! But the national conscience has grown sensitive. Sir Edward Gray, on November 27, 1907, pledged the Government to the support of any reform action China might take. Britain's consent to the conference was grudging, but she did consent."

The resolutions adopted by the conference read as follows:

"It is the duty of all the countries to adopt necessary measures in order to prevent shipment of opium and derivatives to any country prohibiting entry of opium and derivatives.

"The commission recognizes the sincerity of China in its efforts toward suppressing the use of opium. It recommends that each government investigate from a scientific standpoint antiopium remedies and properties and the effects of opium and its products.

"It finds that the unrestricted distribution of morphin already constitutes a grave danger which is spreading, and urges that drastic measures be taken to control the distribution of all opium preparations liable to similar abuse.

"It recommends each government to take measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking in its own territory.

"It finds that the use of opium, except for medicinal purposes, is held by almost all of the participating countries to be a matter for prohibition or regulation, and that each country's regulations should aim at increasing stringency.

"It urges on those countries concerned the advisability of re-examination of their systems in view of other countries' experience.

"It urges the governments possessing concessions in China, which have not yet taken effective action toward closing opium-dives, to act as soon as possible.

"It recommends that each government negotiate with China for the prohibition in foreign concessions of trade and manufacture of antiopium remedies containing opium or derivatives.

"It recommends each government to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in concessions in China."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE have but one living ex-president, but he is very much alive.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT apparently is a much easier matter to refine Standard Oil than to fine it.—*New York American.*

From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1909.

BLED.

UNCLE SAM—"They say he needs it, but he doesn't look sick to me."

—Keppler in *Puck.*

LUCKY Editor Roosevelt—to have a long vacation promised him so soon after getting his job!—*Providence Journal.*

AFTER being confined in a madhouse for ten years a former judge has been declared sane because of an admirable Lincoln oration he delivered on February 12. Thousands of public speakers will rejoice that the rule does not work both ways.—*New York Post.*

As the official photographer, Kermit Roosevelt is the member of the expedition who'll have the snap.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"IDLE ovens to be fired," says a morning paper. To be fired is the frequent fate of the idle.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

CONVICTED bankers have unearthed frauds in the Pennsylvania penitentiary. Set a bank-wrecker to catch a grafter.—*New York American.*

NOW cultured Boston has started a cult for eating sand. The union of intellect with grit ought to do great things.—*Baltimore American.*

"Go to bed," according to Mr. Bryan's paper, is better English than "retire." Mr. Bryan doesn't have much use for the word "retire."—*Toledo Blade.*

THE circus is to visit Oyster Bay this summer for the first time in ten years. But it will be the tamest summer the town has ever known.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

HARVARD made $62,000 profit out of football last season. The university should conceal the figures or some jealous financier will start a football trust.—*New York American.*

A CHINESE missionary society has sent $20 to Arkansas for the enlightenment of the natives. We fear our Chinese friends take Senator "Jeff." Davis too seriously.—*Washington Herald.*

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FERRERO'S GOOD WORD FOR AMERICA

IN these days when foreign magazines and newspapers have so many abusive articles about America, which we quote from time to time for the edification or amusement of our readers, it is refreshing to find so notable an authority as Professor Ferrero going home and praising our Republic to his people. Other writers, sometimes hired by their home governments to denounce America for the purpose of checking emigration, praise us to our faces and censure us in their home papers; but Professor Ferrero's kindest words are uttered in Italy. He has been talking there about America, and telling his hearers that politically, socially, and intellectually America is in many ways superior to the Old World, and in not a few other ways is at least equal. Democracy, genuine democracy, is not merely professedly, but in fact the ruling influence in the United States, remarks Professor Ferrero to Mr. O. Malagodi, the representative of the Roman *Tribuna*. Neither plutocracy, nor absolutism as instituted by a central government and invested in the person of the President is, as some tell us, paramount in this country. Many writers declare that such forces have supplanted democracy. With regard to this view the Italian historian remarks:

"It is a legend. The real masters of the great Republic are not the millionaires, nor the trusts, nor the politician class, but the people; or, if you like, the majority, which is made a cult, a religion of, in America. Thus to the people all defer, perhaps with a submissiveness too absolute. All that the plutocracy can do in attaining its ends, with all its vast resources, is accomplished very cautiously and in despite of the people. And in this condition of things is seen the good side of America's simplicity of life, which forbids any one to venture upon a claim of superiority. Every class, high and low, is conscious of a genuine equality. This is the explanation of the comparative simplicity in which the great capitalists live. The people would resent and refuse to tolerate a display of magnificence which is merely individual and egotistical. Hence it comes to pass that the greatest luxury enjoyed by the very rich in America is derived from the expenditure of money for the use of the people and the advantage of all. Such expenditure includes the endowment of libraries, universities, colleges, and so on. The ruling power in America is the vote."

Professor Ferrero proceeds to point out what he considers the advantages and disadvantages of this democratic spirit. Personal dignity, mutual respect, and absolute absence of predominance in any one class and of servility in other classes, are its fruits. But its main evil, he thinks, is the excessive amount of public expenditure. And here he steps in to say a good word for Tammany Hall. While Europeans look upon this "most potent Democratic organization as a sort of huge Augean stable," "a confederation of political brigands," "nothing can be farther from the truth." It comprizes men "of stainless honor." It has "adorned New York with colossal public works" and given employment to "numerous contractors and laborers." Tammany Hall is everything that is good in that it is "the inevitable product of American democracy."

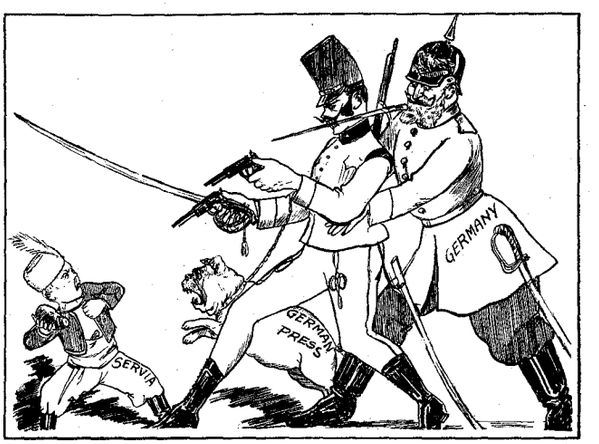
Writers about America, remarks this Roman scholar, always exaggerate when they claim that everything in this country is carried out in a tremendous and unheard-of manner. They complain of "the infernal speed of carriages, trolley-cars, and trains," and of the "feverish haste" which is everywhere manifested. But this is not comparable, we are told, to what we meet with in Paris or London. If "the Americans work with energy" "they understand very well the art of repose." Mr. Ferrero adds that "the luxury of great American millionaires," Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, "about which so many fables have been made up, is less than that of many European families who have not at their disposal one-tenth of the income" of such Crœsuses. Nor are the Americans "rude in manner," but "most polite." Indeed, the people of the United States are "full of idealism." Their culture is genuine even as seen in their journalism, "the best expression of American intelligence." If it ever becomes "lowered in tone," this is due "to special reasons," and has nothing to do with the spirit of democracy. Among these reasons is the existence in New York and Chicago of "an enormous foreign population" whose illiteracy has to be written down to. In speaking further of the idealism of America Professor Ferrero admits that the realization of great educational ideals has not yet become complete in the United States. To quote his words:

"The immense force of American idealism in its educational, artistic, and scientific undertakings, is manifested in the extraordinary number of universities which have been instituted in a few generations. It is true that the result so far has not quite corresponded to the energy expended. The studies pursued are multifarious, but the intellectual productions are not so far rich or of the first order. It is difficult to understand the cause of this disproportion between effort and outcome in the case of a people so intelligent. This may result from misdirected enthusiasm or the absence of traditional guidance. Perhaps American culture lacks balance and coherency, such as alone can bring success. But here we find energy combined with idealism, and these will undoubtedly reach the goal at last."

Of the highest type of American culture he observes:

"Among the American middle class, and especially in the large cities of New England, I met with people whose mental cultivation, both as regards breadth and refinement, was in no wise inferior to the same class in Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OLD STORY.
The wolf and the lamb in the Balkans.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



AUSTRIA'S BACKER.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

SERVIA'S PERIL.

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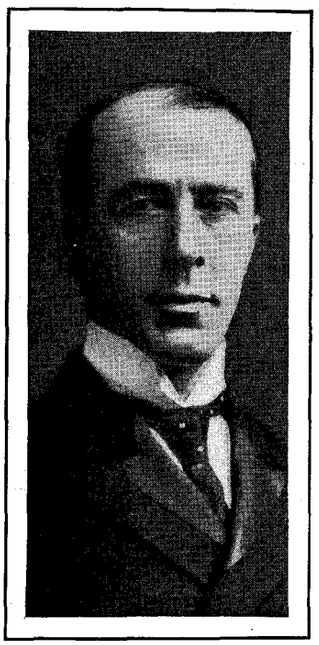
ENGLAND'S HALF-MANNED SHIPS

ENGLAND at present, to judge from her parliamentary reports, is in a terrible condition of alarm over Germany's naval expansion. The latest debates witnessed a wild uproar of mutual recrimination over the condition of the Navy between the Liberals in power, and Mr. Balfour, out of it. Each party blamed the other because ships with less than half crews had been ordered to sea. "We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money too," rang the old music-hall song. It is now admitted that England has the money, and can make as many ships as she chooses, but the men are wanting. The present state of things we thus summarize from the London *Standard:*



THE RIGHT HON. REGINALD M'KENNA.

First Lord of the British Admiralty, rebuked in Parliament for sending a half-manned squadron to maneuver in the North Sea.

"The grave position of the home fleet is made plain in the details of its units as it assembles to-day off the mouth of the Thames for a cruise. Altho it is composed of four squadrons, consisting in all of 11 battle-ships and 14 cruisers, the startling fact is disclosed that of these 25 vessels, 14 are dangerously undermanned.

"Of the undermanned vessels, 6 battle-ships have only half-crews; 2 of the cruisers have half-crews, while the remaining cruisers have only two-fifths crews.

"Fourteen of the 25 ships, therefore, can not maneuver with the remaining 11, can not fight, and can not run away. It is officially announced that this British war fleet is to exercise in the North Sea—where it will be subject to the keenest foreign criticism."

Commenting editorially on this avowal, *The Standard* observes:

"Such is the fleet which Mr. McKenna has sent to maneuver in the North Sea in winter. The useless hardship unnecessarily inflicted upon officers and men, the gratuitous waste of money, need no comment. But there are wider aspects of this incredible action to be considered. These are two. The first may be briefly indicated. At a time of somewhat critical international relations, the first lord sends to sea a fleet of twenty-five ships which an efficient squadron of half its size could sink or destroy, and the pitiable state of disorganization and weakness to which the British fleet has been reduced is advertised in the face of the whole world."

Of the keen foreign criticism which this London organ anticipates we may perhaps find a sample in the following remarks of the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"'It is not the ships but the men that do [the fighting,' still remains the truest of dictums. And yet one often hears the question of a navy's strength or weakness decided merely by the number of its vessels—cruisers, battle-ships, torpedo-boats, and submarines. It is not often that we hear the utterance of any criticism upon the *personnel* of the British Navy. To our eyes, accustomed to the perfect military drill of our crews, the British man-of-war's man is entirely lacking in many qualifications which we prize highly. As to the question of the number of her sailors, the recently formed reserve fleet is both undermanned and undertrained, but probably this will not be recognized until the moment of mobilization, which will result in its incorporation in the regular fleet. But what is very apparent is that in case of war Great Britain will suffer most from the insufficient manning of her own vessels."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

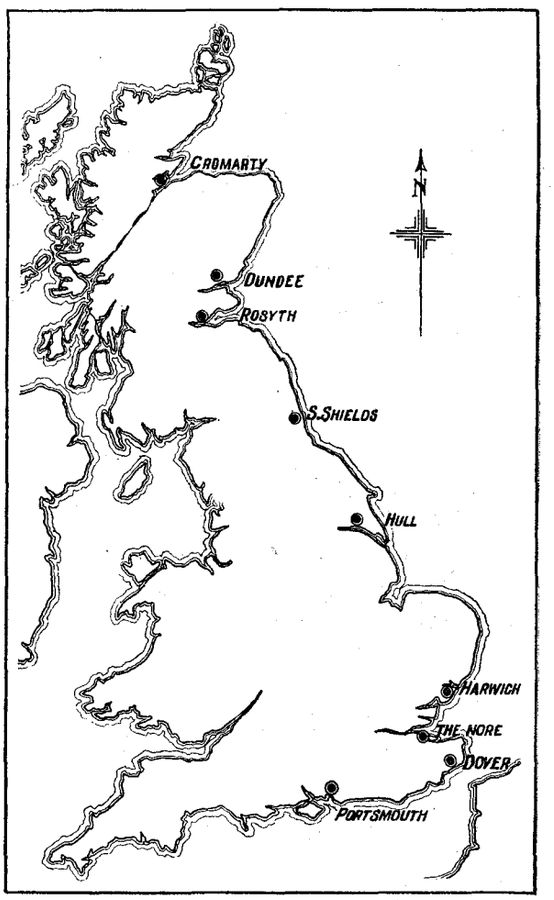
EUROPE ON PRESIDENT TAFT

AS an administrator in the Philippines, as a learned judge, as a cabinet minister of Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft has become a familiar figure in the eyes of European journalists. Many of them seem to think he is merely the shadow of his predecessor and that his Administration will be a repetition of the drama of the last four years—Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. He is to be an edited version of "Teddy," exclaim the wits. All concede that his policies, as judged from his inaugural, will be those of the preceding Administration, tho carried out with more quiet, normal, and traditional methods. Thus the London *Standard* remarks:

"Evidently the Big Stick is not going to be waved too freely. Indeed, the time for the more boisterous methods, useful, perhaps, when the steam had to be raised to propel the car of state along an uphill grade, is distinctly past. There is scope now for a sound, cautious, constructive statesmanship, vindicating the authority of the community over transport and all other monopolies, and preventing the corporations from using their powers to the detriment of the general freedom, but respecting that spirit of individual enterprise on which the prosperity of the United States has been so largely built. For work of this kind Mr. Taft, with his juridical knowledge, his administrative experience, and his cautious and conciliatory temperament, seems eminently fitted. He may be trusted to uphold the Rooseveltian policy without pressing it too far or too fast."

Mr. Roosevelt's work was necessary, but a different man was needed to complete it, intimates the London *Times*, in these words:

"The United States have reached a critical stage in their history. The Republic has had at its head for seven years a President whose keen political and social instincts have enabled him to point



From the London "Graphic."

THE ARMING OF THE EAST COAST.

This multiplication of military ports shows graphically England's fear of German invasion by the North Sea.

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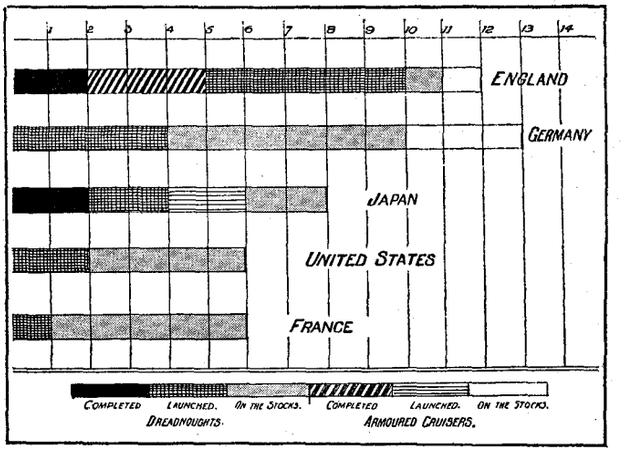
out to it with ruthless accuracy the dangers into which its swift development and reckless scramble for wealth have plunged it. But, unaided, his efforts would have been of little avail. A statesman of another mold, with less of the divine fire, perhaps, but with greater poise and greater constructive ability, is needed to build where he has cleared; and, unless we are mistaken, Mr. Taft will prove to be that statesman."

The Manchester *Guardian*, which does not care for the "impulsive and unstable" Roosevelt, thinks Taft could hardly fail to be an improvement on such a predecessor:



From the London "Graphic."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN "DREADNOUGHT" PROGRESS.

"Even if Mr. Taft does not set his mark indelibly upon the right ordering of the American Commonwealth, he is not likely to cheapen the cause of progress with windy and futile demonstrations. He may not illuminate, but he does not seem the man to cloud and confound the minds of men. If it prove that in Mr. Taft America has not found a Washington or a Lincoln, it will be something to have been spared a charlatan."

"Mr. Taft has received the best of educations to enable him to place his feet in the marks made by the giant," declares *The Evening Standard* (London).

While the continental papers are generally much occupied in describing and commenting on the character and work of the retiring Chief Magistrate they are also indulging in predictions with regard to the present occupant of the Presidential chair, to whom they administer mild doses of veiled advice and friendly counsel. They all recognize the fact that Mr. Taft has pledged himself to a certain policy. The French dwell mostly upon the picturesque farewell of Roosevelt and his African projects. The Germans place their hopes on Taft. But the *Temps* (Paris) puts its finger on one particular point where the intervention of the new Executive is imperatively needed, and remarks:

"There is not a country in Europe where the savings of the frugal are so badly protected as in America. In no other country do corporations enjoy a liberty so injurious to the public. If Mr. Taft succeeds in discovering a formula which may prescribe a basis of conciliation between the Constitution and interests of the people he will have rendered good service to his country. [To judge from his inaugural] he has made a most excellent beginning."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* rather resents President Taft's devotion to Rooseveltism, and would like him to take an independent line, especially with regard to German trade. The impression made by the début of the new Chief Magistrate is described as follows:

"Perhaps, after all, as in process of time the Presidential office leaves Roosevelt farther and farther behind, we may see it emancipated gradually from the influence of Rooseveltism, and it may even make somewhat of an original departure. There is, however, reason to believe that the drama unfolded at yesterday's inauguration, by Mr. Taft's address, is to be merely the play of Roosevelt continued, with Roosevelt left out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S ABSENTEE REVOLUTIONISTS

THE Chinese revolutionaries, whose aim is to found a republic in the Flowery Land and proclaim universal suffrage, are not, as we learn from the press, particularly successful. These political fire-eaters remind us of the two Chinese factions of a century ago who fired their muskets against each other at such a range that their bullets formed an impassable pile of lead midway between the combatants. So the present enemies of the reigning dynasty safely post themselves in all quarters of the world outside their own country and hurl circulars, letters, tracts, and exhortations to revolution into the cities of China, without either endangering themselves or hurting their adversaries.

The *Toa Dobun Kwai Zassi* (monthly journal of the East-Asia Allied Culture Society, Tokyo), the organ of a society instituted by the leading publicists of Japan, with the view of promoting friendly relations with China, gives the following figures, with regard to the lurking-places of these Asiatic Dantons and Robespierres. The figures indicate the number of rebels found in each place specified:

Tokyo and Yokohama	1,500	The Philippines	150
Kobé	500	San Francisco	10,000
Singapore	200	Vancouver, B. C.	10,000
Annam	500	Paris	100
Siam	1,000	London	50
Java	100	The Transvaal	1,000

The journal quoted remarks that these figures include an unrecorded proportion of foreigners, who are supporting the revolutionary movement. We are also informed that the means of these enthusiasts are limited, and that they lack the discretion, sanity, and wisdom necessary for the work of reforming a state which has lain under the yoke of medievalism for centuries.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the Japanese people themselves toward these revolutionaries, inasmuch as the Western nations have been, and still are, under the impression that the Mikado's Government and subjects are in sympathy, if not hand-in-glove, with the Chinese agitators. *The Japan Times* (Tokyo) asserts that "nothing is so obvious as the utter hopelessness of the cause of Chinese revolutionaries." It declares that these agitators "are erratic spirits, who seem to think that China could be governed under a republican form of government." Continuing, it says:

"With neither funds nor organization worthy of the name, these men can never rise above the status of half-crazed visionaries. In the mean time, however, their existence is a great nuisance to China and also to this country. . . . They come swarming to these shores, establish their propaganda headquarters in Tokyo, and send home inflammatory circulars, and this at a time when the Government and people of Japan are most anxious to manifest their good-will

THE DANCE OF THE POWERS.

The orchestra, however, is something out of the common, being provided by the firms of Armstrong, Krupp, and Schneider.

—*Jugend* (Munich).

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and friendly sympathy to China and her Government. . . . .

"If we had our will, none of them should remain on these shores. As it is, they are here, and the fact can not improve Chinese feeling toward us.

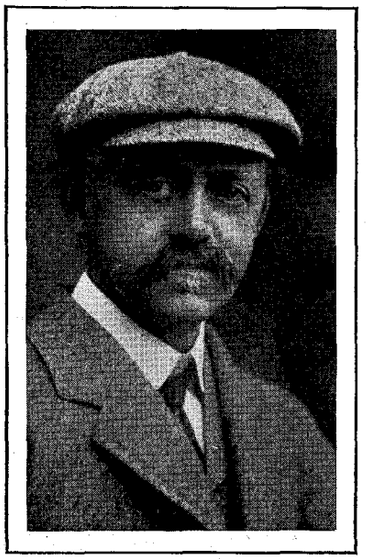
"That is where the mischief comes in, and it is to be hoped that China fully appreciates Japan's position.

"It goes without saying that in so far as it can be done legally, this country would employ every means to keep under control the doings of these revolutionaries.

"At the same time China should be reminded that her emissaries ought not to resort to underhand measures to do away with these fanatics. . . .

"In short, we should ask China to rest assured that we are exercising every means within our power to keep the Chinese radicals in this country within proper bounds, and whatever she wishes to be done with regard to them she should do through our authorities.

"As to the revolutionaries themselves, the public and the Government of this country should unite in discouraging their presence on these shores."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. WILLIAM WILLETT,

Who has a scheme to give the British more use of the orb that never sets on their possessions.

A BILL TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

THE English legislators seem determined to give their constituents more daylight than they have hitherto enjoyed. A bill has been twice read in Parliament, and practically approved, by which the clock will be advanced one hour on April 20 and put back one hour on September 20, while keeping ordinary time during the rest of the year. Thus in the summer a man who rose at six would think he was rising at seven. The Select Committee of the House of Commons who reported on the bill declared that among other things this scheme would—

"(*a*) Promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes.

"(*b*) Facilitate the training of Territorial forces.

"(*c*) Benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community.

"(*d*) Reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light."

It is doubted by some newspapers, however, whether a man can be compelled by law to put his clock back, particularly if it be liable to injury from the ordeal. Many people will not take the trouble to keep the new time, we are told. A third party of objectors denounce the measure because it will give employers a chance of getting longer hours from their employees. Mr. William Willett, the father of the scheme, which he has agitated for many years, believes that these objections are futile, and says in the London *Daily Mail* that the popularity of the bill before Parliament is unmistakable. He declares:

"I now stand supported by resolutions in favor of the bill passed by sixty-eight town corporations and councils, including London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast, and their number is being added to every day. These resolutions represent the voice of about 7,000,000 people. In further support I have received resolutions passed by thirty chambers of commerce, including those of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Dublin, Cardiff, Swansea, Bristol. . . . The only forces which can hinder its progress are those of ignorance, prejudice, and self-interest."

The London *Times* approves of the objects of the bill, but has some doubts about its practicality, and editorially suggests that the introduction of the new arrangement into government offices first might facilitate matters.

The London *Standard* thinks it is an unfair bill, in that it would affect in a different way town and country people, and says that "after a year or two's feeble experiment, the act would become a dead letter."

The Manchester *Guardian* notes that thus far opposition to the bill "can not be said to have attained sufficient seriousness to make it worth answering." The advantages of the change are thus stated by the government organ, *The Evening Standard:*

"Great credit is due to Mr. Willett for having originated this philanthropic idea in the first place, and then for pursuing it in the face of no little ridicule and opposition, and at the cost of endless labor, patience, and expense to himself. In the constant endeavors that are being made to prevent the degeneration of a race mostly born and bred in towns, to infuse into it a resolution to be worthy of its great heritage, and a keenness to defend that heritage with its own muscle and brain, great good might be done by a scheme which gives more opportunity for training men to serve their country, and tends to provide with a better physique those who are so trained."

PEERS EAGER TO PROP UP THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

BRITISH WORKMEN (very much in the background)—"There they go, Bill. All anxious to look after the usual interests—their own. What about ours? I wonder how much longer we're going to stand it?" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

I BORROW, THOU BORROWEST, HE BORROWS, WE BORROW, YOU BORROW, THEY BORROW.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE AGE OF GOLD.

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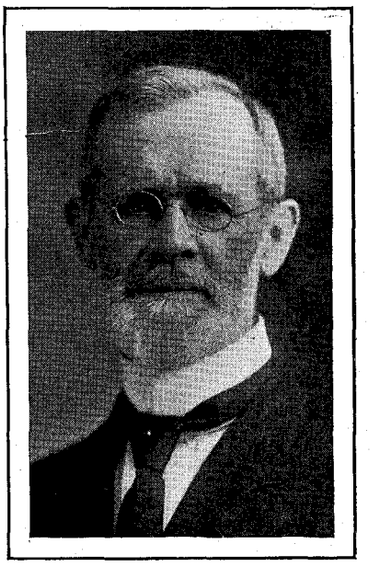
ABNORMAL REGARD FOR ANIMALS

THAT love for animals is often carried to a degree where it becomes a symptom of mental disorder, is asserted by Dr. Charles L. Dana, the eminent nerve specialist, in *The Medical Record* (New York, March 6). To this "modern malady," as he calls it, he gives the name of "zoophil-psychosis," and he classes it as an "obsessive psychosis" or "psychasthenia"—a type of morbid mental activity that is peculiarly characteristic of modern civilization. This condition of the mind produces mental disorder without loss of control, so that it is not "insanity" in the usual significance of the word. Says Dr. Dana:

"It is produced by bad methods of education and training, acting on minds very sensitive to suggestions and impressions from without and within; minds lacking in power to handle the problems of life, and to see things in their right proportion. Modern activities are too strenuous for this kind of mental organism, which is meant for a life of simplicity, moderation, and restraint. The present popular 'absorbent' method of education, which lets the mind follow its interests and take the line of least resistance, is a potent factor in the pathogenesis. For through it the power of inhibition becomes weakened or lost; and the mental life is approximated to the conditions of dreaming."



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PROFESSOR CLEVELAND ABBÉ,

Who assures us that the earth is not drying up.

The zoophil-psychosis, he adds, is characterized by tormenting ideas and worrying fears, but it has underlying it a morbid affective state toward certain persons and animals. This anomaly of the emotions is not usually referred to as part of ordinary types of this class of disorders; but he regards it as a most important feature; and thinks it may even exist as the dominant thing in the psychosis.

After describing some typical cases of this malady—the French woman who lost her mind because her cat had died of cancer; the girl obsessed with remorse because she had given away her cat; the young man who did not dare to go about for fear of seeing animals suffer; the woman who neglected her domestic duties to keep a cat-hospital—Dr. Dana goes on to make some observations about this general attitude of mind. We have come to regard animals differently, he tells us, in the past hundred years; we breed them more carefully, train them better, kill them less ruthlessly, and are more concerned for their welfare. But along with these advances there has come a tendency to regard the animal mind as of the human type, which is not justified by the facts. The "zoophil-psychosis" is an abnormal development of this feeling. Says Dr. Dana:

"The psychosis is really the expression of a selfish and weak nature. A very kind-hearted person, for example, may be also very indolent and very selfish—the combination is not uncommon. Now, it is much easier to pet a dog or nurse a kitten than to tell the exact truth, or, speaking more concretely, to nurse the sick; provide thoughtfully for the poor; or keep watch over the temper and make a household comfortable. Thus the kindly feelings of the indolent and unintelligent often take this line of least resistance; and then the feelings and interests grow, until the care for the pets vastly exceeds that in any other unselfish work. The dog is plump and overcared for; and the cat is more happy than the husband. As Janet says: 'It is easier to love a cat than a man. Its nature is more simple; its demands more limited; its responses are definite.' . . . . . .

"It happens that many people can not nowadays go out into a city's streets and not be distrest continually at the sight of tired, overworked, and badly driven horses; or over some very thin-looking and ungroomed dogs. They are so eager to observe the unhappy horse that they do not see the human suffering. I confess that, after twenty years of experience with cab-driving in this city, I have grown sympathetic to the driver more than to the horse, for on the whole the driver is good to his horse and has a harder lot.

"It having been my lot to look after the human sick, I feel that their needs are immensely greater than those of the dog, because their capacity for suffering is so immensely greater, and the suffering of one human being involves a group of others; thus the sick or invalid mother cripples a whole household and her death sends a whole group into mourning.

"The animal, being dumb, is helpless, but so is the baby; and so practically are the sick poor, while the defective child is vastly more the slave of circumstance than the dog or cat, which have chances everywhere.

"This all seems very commonplace, but it has its application. I plead for sick humanity, and against the excesses in such sentiment for animals as leads to selfishness and injustice and the development of more psychopathic states. There is growing up an enormous mass of artificially cultivated tenderness toward a suppositious suffering. There will come next tears over the suffering of a fading flower, and sorrow over the unquenched thirst of the withering plant.

"This lack of proportion in the kindly sentiment is harmless enough generally, but it develops by mutual encouragement among the unstable and by self-indulgence, until the individual becomes the victim of a psychosis and a source of distress to self and friends, or demoralization to family and of serious social injustice."

NOT DRYING UP AFTER ALL

THE conclusion that the earth is drying up, drawn by a reviewer in *Cosmos* (Paris) from a memoir by Guilbert, an eminent French meteorologist, as translated, in part, in these pages on July 11 last, is declared by Prof. Cleveland Abbé, editor of *The Monthly Weather Review*, the official publication of the United States Weather Bureau (Washington, December) to be unwarranted. Altho dated December, this issue is just out. Referring particularly to an assertion that "if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, reforestation is necessary," he says:

"The influence of reforestation, as such (to increase the rainfall, or that of deforestation to diminish the rainfall), has been abundantly demonstrated to be quite inappreciable and probably nothing at all. To be sure forests grow on rocky slopes of mountains wherever there is sufficient soil and rainfall and heat, or a cloudy and moist atmosphere, but they also grow at sea-level on such plains as that of the Amazon, and wherever there is enough moisture, light, heat, etc. . . . . .

"Local reforestation is advisable and necessary for many good reasons, but not in hopes of *increasing* the local rainfall. As for the so-called secular diminution of rainfall, we venture to assert that neither meteorology, nor geology, nor any other branch of geognosy gives clear, unimpeachable evidence of the progressive drying up of our globe as a whole. The fact that great glaciers, lakes, and rivers once covered regions now free from them merely shows that in those regions there was once a different relation than now exists between rainfall, snowfall, evaporation, and run-off, so that snow accumulated then more than now. At the present time there is more rain and less snow, or possibly more snow and more melting (possibly due to changes in altitude), so that the snow can not accumulate. The ratio of the snowfall in the cold half of the year to the rainfall in the warm half must in general be large before snow will accumulate as in the glacial epochs of previous

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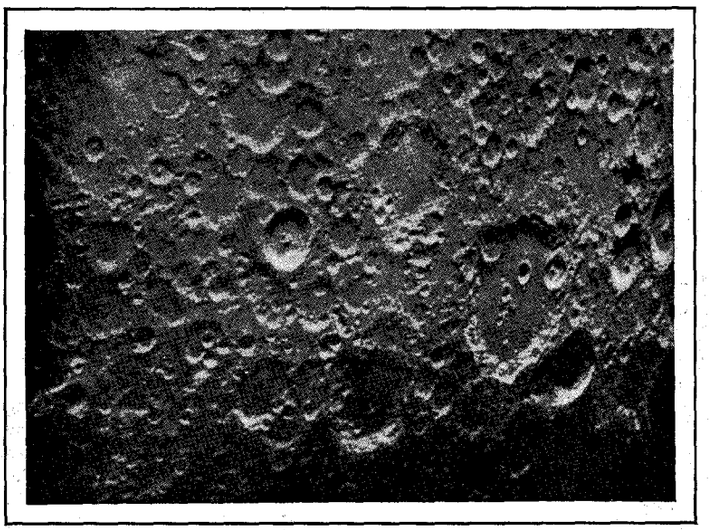
geological ages. Glacial phenomena tell us nothing whatever as to the absolute quantity of rain or snow.

"As to the rainfall over the whole earth, all the statistics that have been accumulated in the past century have not sufficed to give us satisfactory information.

"The works of Supan, 1898; Bartholomew, 1900; Herbertson, 1901; and Murray, 1903, serve only to give us very general ideas as to the *present* amount over the whole globe; as to the secular



REGION NEAR CLAVIUS.

change we know nothing at all. We can, however, perceive that the snowfall of winter results from water that was evaporated long before from tropical and equatorial regions, and that any excess of the glaciers of the Antarctic Continent over those of the Arctic must be due largely to the more abundant supply brought by moist ocean winds.

"When the African Continent was 10,000 feet above ocean-level with its great gorges of the Nile, the Kongo, and the Zambesi, and when the submarine gorges off the mouths of the Kongo and the Hudson were being eroded, both the African and the American continents *may* have had a larger snowfall and rainfall and a much larger outflow than now; but the existence of these gorges does not prove this, since we see similar gorges now being cut down slowly by a comparatively small outflow in the valley of the Colorado. Duration and quantity are equally important.

"We think it is safe to say that no great changes in continents, oceans, or plateaus, arctic or antarctic, are likely to have made any correspondingly great change in the rainfall of the globe as a whole, and that therefore the globe is not now slowly drying up. The maximum annual rainfall that can occur on this globe as a whole is determined by the maximum total annual evaporation that can be caused by the sun's heat acting on the ocean, taken in connection with the maximum vertical interchange of air currents, since it is the cooling due to the latter that produces clouds and rain."

WIRELESS TELEPHONY NOT A FAILURE — Commenting on a report that the wireless-telephone system on the battle-ship fleet proved useless during the recent cruise, *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 25) says:

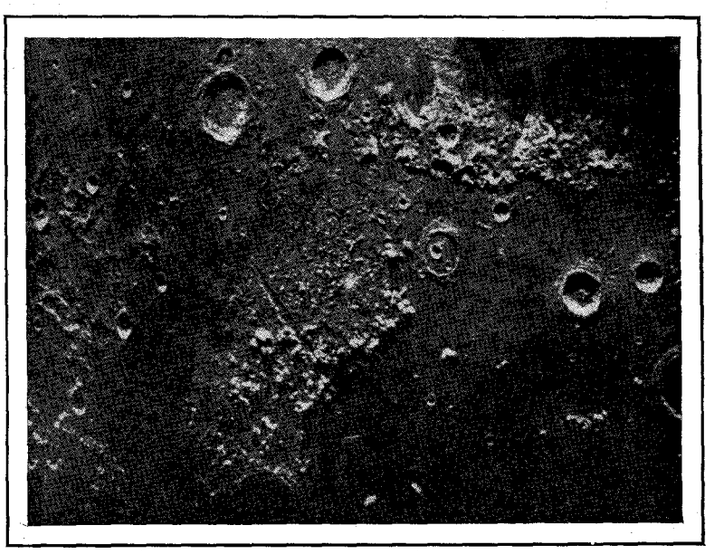
"It is not known that the Navy Department has decided to discard the wireless-telephone installations, but it is admitted that they have fallen into disuse. Lee de Forest, inventor of the system on board the vessels of the fleet, states that orders have been issued that all interfleet communication should be carried on by wireless telephony instead of by wireless, and that he has known of no complaint concerning the value of the system. Since the fitting of the apparatus to the battle-ship fleet there have been several improvements, and the company which has been formed to exploit the invention is at present giving particular attention to perfecting the device for use on shipboard.

"The chief difficulty with wireless telephony seems to be that when in use it precludes absolutely the use of the wireless telegraph. The telegraph has a much wider range of usefulness and can be called on in all kinds of weather, so that ship commanders are more favorably disposed toward it than toward the telephone. The wireless telephone is in its infancy yet, however, and officers of the Bureau of Equipment are at work seeking to overcome the defects that now make it second in importance to the telegraph. Under certain conditions, it is pointed out, the use of wireless telephony, provided the apparatus can be perfected, will be of even greater value than the telegraph. This might be the case in the course of naval engagements or when executing intricate maneuvers."

STUDIES IN LUNAR GEOLOGY

THE astronomer who studies the planet Mars must have often wished that the object at which he gazes might be brought nearer, so that he might satisfy himself of the real character of the enigmatic markings on its surface. How futile would be the fulfilment of such a wish is shown by the case of our own moon, which, altho it is so near that its chief markings may be seen with the naked eye, has not yet revealed to us their true nature, beyond doubt. The latest writer on the subject, Mr. Pierre Henri Puiseux, of the Paris Observatory, who has for ten years been studying the moon closely, both with the naked eye and photographically, by means of the great "elbowed equatorial" of this institution, inclines to think that the circular marks with which the surface is pitted are really "craters" as they are usually called, and that the "seas" are depressions flooded with once-molten lava. His conclusions are thus presented in *La Nature* (Paris) by G. Hamelin:

"How were the lunar 'craters' and 'seas' formed? This is the point that Mr. Puiseux seeks to elucidate. Numerous hypotheses have been advanced; whirlwinds to stir up the molten surface, intense tides in the interior fluid, acting through orifices in the crust, gaseous expansions causing blow-holes, and so on. Finally some one suggested that our satellite may have been bombarded with



THE LUNAR ALPS AND THE GREAT VALLEY.

projectiles from space, leaving on the solid surface of the moon durable impressions. Others have even gone so far as to attribute to external shocks not only the small orifices, but also the great rectilinear valleys. Puiseux remarks very logically that we must then assert that the moon was bombarded by projectiles reaching a diameter of tens, or even hundreds, of kilometers, and they must all have struck squarely to produce the regular contours of the 'craters.' . . . But have aeroliths or bolides of such size ever

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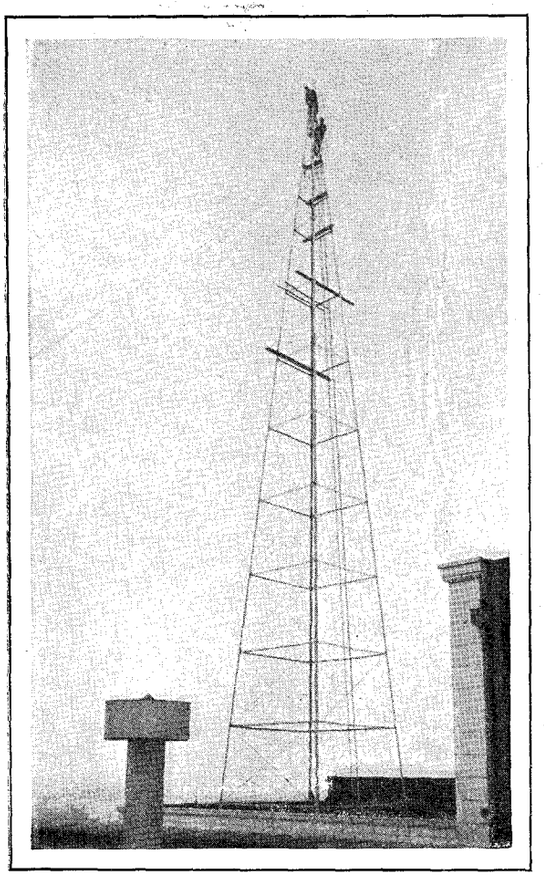
existed? And if so, why should they not have been observed, and why should the moon, any more than the earth, have been the target for such formidable projectiles?

"Mr. Puiseux is convinced that the play of interior forces is varied enough, and flexible enough, to furnish an explanation of



WIRELESS-TELEPHONE TOWER ATOP OF A BUILDING IN TOLEDO.
For communicating with lake vessels. These towers are being built all along the Atlantic coast and the shores of the Great Lakes.

the craters, and that these forces, acting in different circumstances, may and should produce different effects. What has bothered many authors is the preconceived idea that air and water are absent from the moon's surface. But what we now know shows that it has not always been thus, at least during a very short period; and, according to Puiseux's very ingenious and plausible hypothesis, the marks and aureoles that radiate about certain craters are nothing but cinders or volcanic ejections carried to a distance by air-currents. The craters themselves are points where the expansion of gases and vapors has produced rising and then falling of level, accompanied or followed by eruptive phenomena. . . . . .

"The conclusions of Mr. Puiseux on the formation of the chief features of the moon's surface are as follows:

"The solid crust of the moon, at the most distant period of which we have information, must have been everywhere made up . . . of an assemblage of polygonal sections, having the lozenge as their most elementary form. The formation of this network dates back to an epoch when our satellite had only a thin solid crust, so that important differences of altitude could not exist. As this network of straight lines nowhere exists in its primitive state, its disappearance, or rather, its partial effacement, would appear to have been determined in the first place by important tangential movements, affecting a large number of neighboring compartments at once and causing ruptures along irregular lines not corresponding to those of the original network. Following this, a volcanic period, very long and very general, led to alternating periods of swelling and shrinking in one section or several adjoining sections, and brought about the division of the crust along circles of small radius. Finally, vast sunken regions were invaded by flows of liquid matter. The partial survival of the old furrows across the 'seas' and the craters enables us to assign to the latter a greater or less relative antiquity and gives in a large measure the key to their form and ulterior evolution.

"We shall add nothing to this conclusion of Mr. Puiseux, which shows to what point the difficult study of lunar history tends to be completed, little by little. It will perhaps enable us, in the future, to attack, by the use of analogies, the still more difficult problem of the complete history of the solar system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS FOR SHIPS

THAT steamships should be permitted to blunder about in the fog without knowledge of each other's whereabouts, occasionally butting into one another and endangering the lives of thousands of passengers, would be laughable if it were not so tragic, seeing that means now exist of bringing everything afloat within a radius of hundreds of miles into immediate and continuous communication. Had both vessels, in several recent noteworthy collisions, been equipped with wireless apparatus, those collisions would not have occurred. It would seem that the installation of such apparatus should be required of all vessels, for the same reason that the carrying of lights is now compulsory. The marine press is quite as certain of this as are the journals of the dry land, and apparently nothing remains but to settle upon details and pass the necessary legislation. The bill mentioned below failed of enactment. Says *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 25):

"The result of the prominent part played by wireless telegraphy in the *Republic-Florida* collision has already begun to take significant form, as a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 26 by James F. Burke, of Pennsylvania, providing that all vessels carrying 50 or more passengers and going on journeys of 500 miles or more, must be fitted with wireless apparatus, clearance to be refused to such vessels as fail to comply with the law. The bill provides that foreign vessels not equipped with wireless shall be refused admission to American ports.

"Steamship men in general are in favor of such legislation, as they have long recognized the great value of the service to them, as well as to the traveling public. The greatest difficulty to be overcome now seems to be the establishment of some agreement whereby the three wireless services, viz., government, Marconi, and United Wireless, can be made to work in unison, instead of, as is now the case, refusing to accept each other's messages except in cases of distrest vessels. The Atlantic liners use the Marconi system, the steamship companies providing board and lodging to

WHERE MESSAGES FROM THE WARSHIPS ARE RECEIVED.
Interior of the wireless-telephone station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

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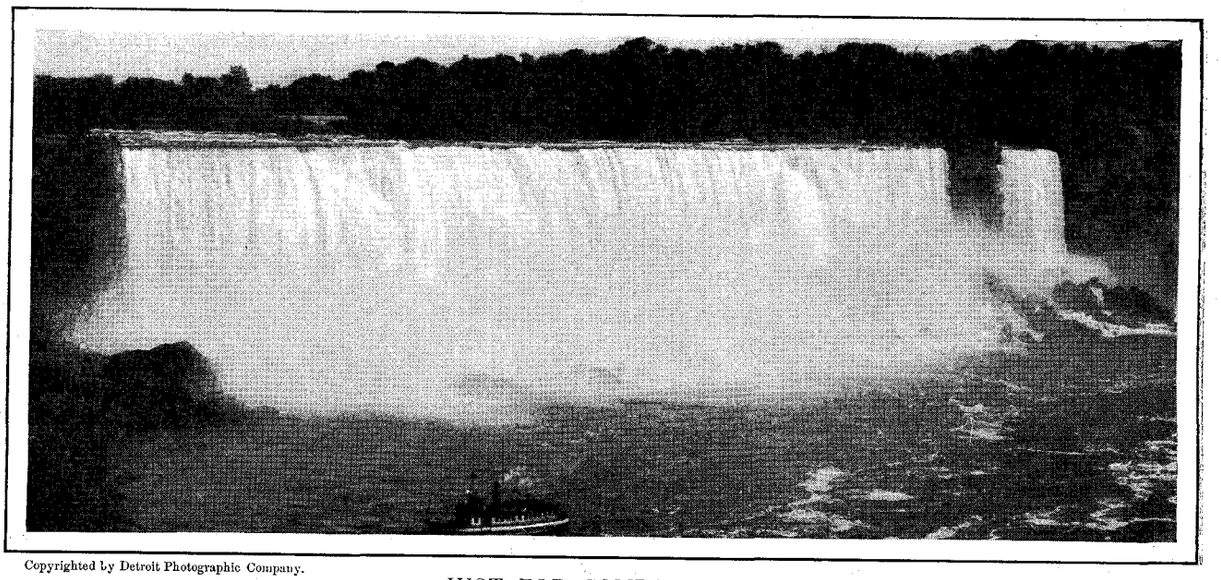

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JUST FOR COMPARISON.

the operators in exchange for the use of the system for company business, and the Marconi company is left to make what profit it can out of private messages. In the winter, when few first-cabin passengers are crossing, it is plain that the company will do a small business. The Marconi company now wants the steamship companies to pay it $1,000 a year in addition, for each installation aboard ship, and it is thought that the steamship lines will offer small objection to this if the system can be made universal. Certainly the wreck of the *Republic* has brought the necessity of wireless equipment on passenger ships acutely to mind. Had it not been for the wireless the loss of life might have been appalling."

A DRY NIAGARA

THE drying up of the American Fall at Niagara, caused by unusual winter conditions of wind and ice, has occasionally been recorded, and doubtless it has occurred also at times of which we now have no information; but probably the dry Niagara was never photographed before this year. The comparison of the dry with the "wet" fall is striking, and the former shows us what we may expect as the normal thing if the power companies keep on abstracting water from the upper river. Says Orrin E. Dunlap, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 6):

"On February 14, 15, and 16, 1909, an east wind blew up Lake Erie and drove the water far back up the lake, greatly reducing the amount which it was possible for the lake to discharge into the Niagara River channel. This condition lasted for a longer period than ever before known; and the failure of Lake Erie to discharge its accustomed flow into the river channel, combined with great fields of ice previously carried down toward the Falls and left to settle on bars and rocks, resulted in Niagara's experiencing what will long be recalled as a truly remarkable spectacle. The ice above Goat Island on the New-York side of the river shut off the water-supply of the American channel between Goat Island and the New-York mainland. This rendered the channel, usually the scene of a frightful battling and tossing of chaotic waters, practically dry. As little or no water passed through the channel, the American Fall with its precipice face 1,000 feet wide was also left dry.

"Except for a few struggling rivulets here and there, none were of sufficient quantity to prevent men from walking across the channel from the mainland to Goat Island in rubber boots. Others crossed the channel above the Goat-Island bridge, and from Goat Island to the mainland, making their way upstream toward the power-intakes. The Horseshoe Fall resembled anything but the robust flood so much admired. Its quantity was reduced by half, and this when it was catching all the water diverted from the American channel. Down in the gorge below the Falls, rocks were bared which had never appeared above the surface before. The Whirlpool Rapids and Whirlpool suffered from the holdback of the lake flow, so that all the way from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario the people stood amazed at the strange scene developed by robbing the river of a portion of its flow.

"In 1848, on March 29 of that year, it is recorded that a somewhat similar condition existed at Niagara, but words afford the only comparison, for no pictures were handed down from that time. On March 22, 1903, crowds hurried to the river to see the American channel dry, while the American Fall was in very similar condition to what it was during the few days in February this year.

"For practically half a week the unusual conditions prevailed, and during that time Niagara was only half herself. A change in the wind drove the water back down Lake Erie, and the overflow to the river was increased. This overflow grew in quantity, but the restoration was not immediate, for days went by before the American Fall was anything like its former self.

"The power companies on both sides of the river were hampered by the dry spell."

NOISELESS MOTOR-CARS

WHETHER it be due to fear of the Antinoise Society or only to general progress in mechanical excellence, a noisy automobile is now looked upon as decidedly out of date. A coughing, rattling, jarring motor in the streets now provokes either execration or merriment, where it once passed unnoticed. An editorial writer in *The Automobile* (New York, February 18) says of this:

"Automobiles were once quite up to the scratch from the point of view of noise; all the kinds of noises possible in machines emanated from the bowels of some of the earlier types of cars. As it is at the present time, cars must perform noiselessly to be regarded as up to a fitting standard. In this connection it becomes necessary to define what will be regarded as noise relative to sounds which do not class as discordant. That motors will emit a little sound is to be expected, and that the sound can be so agreeable as not to be noticeable is well known. Such sounds are not noise from the point of view taken, and while absolutely silent performance would be most agreeable, the fact remains that such performance is scarcely to be expected.

"In the meantime it is assured that noise is wholly uncalled for, and many are the automobiles to be seen at every hand in which harmony is so entwined as to resolve all sounds into the class called agreeable. That modern transmission construction has a lot to do with this noiseless performance is assured, and the reasons lie in better material, more accurately proportioned parts, thicker walls, and micrometer fits; taking into account limits of tolerance, which automatically compensate for all the variations that follow in the footsteps of necessity—since it is true that no workman can be expected to arrive at the point—on the road called excellence, so very far that a one-inch plug will go into a one-inch hole.

"Gears are now so well made that they will run on the pitch-line, despite the fact that they have to be heat-treated after they are

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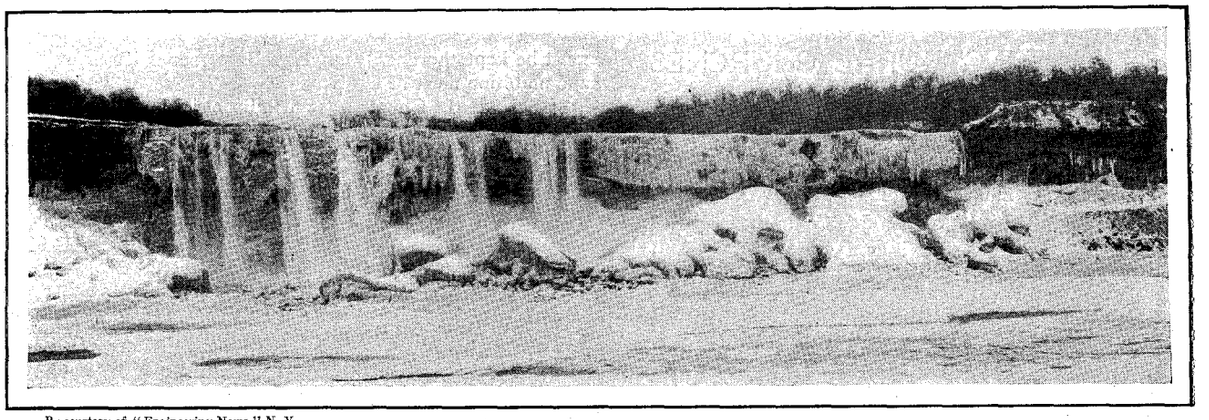

By courtesy of "Engineering News," N. Y.

WHEN NIAGARA "RAN DRY."

machined; the teeth are so nicely fashioned that they 'mesh' to a nicety, and the surfaces roll on each other almost to the entire exclusion of shock, jar, or rubbing. Bearings now do justice to the fine work which prevails throughout the rest of the system, and the spindles are short, of great rigidity, and of such fine material that 'flexure' is reduced to the point below which its presence makes for noise. The end is that transmissions are efficient, and they will last for a long time; life and efficiency are as companions."

HAS THE "BUBBLE OF HEREDITY" BEEN PRICKED?

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW says it has. What he apparently means, as interpreted by a book-reviewer in *Nature* (London, February 18), is that moral character, so far as acquired during one's lifetime, can not be transmitted to one's descendants, and that this is now acknowledged by all scientific men. The reviewer, who is writing about a pamphlet entitled "Education and the Heredity Specter," by Dr. F. H. Hayward (London, 1908), thinks that Mr. Shaw is right, and that we can go ahead with our educational schemes without bothering about the training of our pupils' fathers and grandfathers. A man's education, on this theory, need not begin "a hundred years before he is born," and Dr. Holmes was wrong. This question is part of the much-mooted subject of the inheritance of acquired characters, regarding which biologists are still divided. They are not even agreed upon the definition of its terms. If the morals that one gets at school, if he get any there at all, are "acquired," and if "acquired characters" are not inheritable, and if Mr. Shaw's commentator interprets him aright, doubtless he is correct; but here be divers "ifs." The reviewer, however, appears sure that the theory of educational heredity has gone, and he does not lament it. He says:

BARE RIVER-BED ABOVE THE FALLS.

"Nor need we grieve that it has gone. For, if it can be maintained that a belief in it was an incentive to virtue, it is equally certain that such a belief was an excuse for vice, as was clearly seen by a little girl who, when told by her nurse that if she was naughty her grandchildren would be naughty too, pointed out that, if that was true, the reason that she was naughty was that her grandmother had been.

"The conclusion reached by Mr. Shaw as to the bearing of the pricking of the bubble on education is that 'the vilest abortionist is he who attempts to mold a child's character.' That reached by Mr. Hayward is the diametric opposite of this. He is a Herbartian. Herbart asked: 'Does a human being bring with him into the world his future shape, or does he not? In respect to his body he doubtless does; but that is not our question. We speak of the mind, the character, the entire disposition.' And Herbart's and Mr. Hayward's answer is that he does not; and that, that being so, it is not merely legitimate, but desirable, to attempt to mold a child's character. But before we proceed further we must make sure that we keep two questions, which are probably puzzling our minds at the same time, perfectly distinct. One is a question for the biologist, the other for the educationist. The one is, 'Can a child's character be molded?' the other, 'Is it desirable to do it deliberately?' With regard to the former question, the answer given by Dr. Archdall Reid, who has devoted much thought to this point, is 'Yes.' According to Dr. Reid, all the attributes which distinguish a civilized man from a barbarian (the two terms are relative, of course) have been acquired by the former during his lifetime. If this is true, an English boy brought up from birth in a Zulu kraal will, when a man, have the morals and ideals of a Zulu. He will differ from the other inhabitants of the kraal only in having a paler skin and the other physical characters which distinguish the two races. Such experiments may have been made, but it is highly unlikely that they have been accurately recorded. The presence of any one capable of doing so would spoil the conditions of the experiment. But even if this view of the nature of our morality is correct, it does not follow that it is desirable to attempt to mold a child's character. It rather shows that we can not help molding it by everything that we do, and that any little deliberate attempts that we make will count for so little in comparison with what we have already done, and will go on doing, that they will not make much difference."

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REORGANIZING RURAL CHURCHES

PRESIDENT ELIOT recently urged upon "well-trained young men who possess the needed mental gifts and who also have some pecuniary resources either by inheritance or marriage," to aspire to be country ministers. This is in line with the recommendations made by President Roosevelt's Commission appointed to study the present conditions of life on American farms. This Commission sought to ascertain "the special deficiencies in country life," with a view to determining "the general corrective forces that should be set in motion." The condition of the country church naturally came in for scrutiny and, in line with statements made in another article in this department, a tremendous drawback was found in denominational rivalry. Hence there follows a recommendation "to make the country church exist for the whole community rather than for some peculiar fraction of the population." The report of the Commission (Senate document No. 705) especially declares that "we must have a complete conception of the country pastorate." Furthermore:

"The country pastor must be a community leader. He must know the rural problems. He must have sympathy with rural ideals and aspirations. He must love the country. He must know country life, the difficulties that the farmer has to face in his business, some of the great scientific revelations made in behalf of agriculture, the great industrial forces at work for the making or the unmaking of the farmer, the fundamental social problems of the life of the open country.

"Consequently the rural pastor must have special training for his work. Ministerial colleges and theological seminaries should unite with agricultural colleges in this preparation of the country clergyman. There should be better support for the clergyman. In many country districts it is pitiably small. There is little incentive for a man to stay in a country parish, and yet this residence is just what must come about. Perhaps it will require an appeal to the heroic young men, but we must have more men going into the country pastorates, not as a means of getting a foothold, but as a permanent work. The clergyman has an excellent chance for leadership in the country. In some sections he is still the dominating personality. He is the key to the country-church problem."

The field which the country church offers and the crying need the rural community presents for broadening efforts in its behalf are set forth thus:

"This commission has no desire to give advice to the institutions of religion nor to attempt to dictate their policies. Yet any consideration of the problem of rural life that leaves out of account the function and the possibilities of the church, and of related institutions, would be grossly inadequate. This is not only because in the last analysis the country-life problem is a moral problem, or that in the best development of the individual the great motives and results are religious and spiritual, but because from the pure sociological point of view the church is fundamentally a necessary institution in country life. In a peculiar way the church is intimately related to the agricultural industry. The work and the life of the farm are closely bound together, and the institutions of the country react on that life and on one another more intimately than they do in the city. This gives the rural church a position of peculiar difficulty and one of unequaled opportunity. The time has arrived when the church must take a larger leadership, both as an institution and through its pastors, in the social reorganization of rural life.

"The great spiritual needs of the country community just at present are higher personal and community ideals. Rural people need to have an aspiration for the highest possible depelopment of the community. There must be an ambition on the part of the people themselves constantly to progress in all of those things that make the community life wholesome, satisfying, educative, and complete. There must be a desire to develop a permanent environment for the country boy and girl, of which they will become passionately fond. As a pure matter of education the countryman must learn to love the country and to have an intellectual appreciation of it. More than this, the spiritual nature of the individual must be kept thoroughly alive. His personal ideals of conduct and ambition must be cultivated.

"Of course the Church has an indispensable function as a conservator of morals. But from the social point of view it is to hold aloft the torch of personal and community idealism. It must be a leader in the attempt to idealize country life."

The Chicago *Interior* (March 11) which reprints that part of the commission's report that deals with the problem of the country church, makes this editorial comment:

"Nobody will dispute the Commission's observations. Its facts are obvious; its emphasis reasonable. Its treatment of the matter seems startling simply because everybody else has so long passed the subject by—which in itself is sufficiently startling—that conditions so near at hand and vital could be so ignored.

"But here at last is certainly enough hard sense and challenging fact to turn organized American Christianity clear round from its indifference to earnest interest in the farm and the old church near by the farm—if only the denominational leaders are alive enough to take square hold of the problem that looms up here so big and insistent.

"*It makes a tremendous question for the hour—none bigger: Has American Christianity the life and the nerve to do for the country districts what this commission calls on it to do?*"

TOO LITTLE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EVEN "at the risk of seeming savage," *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.) declares it must "rejoice at the restoration of the guillotine" in France. It frankly avows its belief in capital punishment, and thinks that "our country is suffering badly for hangings." The case of France is cited as an object-lesson, or at least a parallel example of the need for drastic capital punishment. After the Communists burnt the guillotine in 1871, says this journal, "France grew strangely soft and merciful and concluded that capital punishment was a relic of barbarism." While this conviction has prevailed crime has greatly increased. In eight years murders have increased 60 per cent., and "to make the showing worse it is found that the increase is largely with juvenile criminals, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age." There is perhaps something more than Old-Testament austerity in what this journal says regarding our own case:

"Apart from the gospel, nothing would work more for the salvation of the country than a goodly number of well-conducted, well-considered, and well-timed hangings. Be it understood that we want no hangings by mobs, made up for the most part of brutal ruffians; nor are we particularly concerned about the hanging of poor, ignorant negroes who have neither friends nor money to interpose in their behalf. The kind of hanging that would do good is where a capital offense is clearly proven against a man of some standing, who has money, and who has employed shrewd and unscrupulous lawyers to exercise their talents to the utmost to defeat the ends of justice. There are plenty of opportunities for such hangings, opportunities that are going to waste. Opportunities of this kind are afforded by men who have killed their wives, killed them with circumstances of aggravated cruelty; and by men who tote a pistol around to defend their honor, and who have killed men to avenge a petty insult.

"We believe in capital punishment because we believe in the Bible. That old book speaks out in no uncertain sound: 'Whoso killeth any person, the murderer shall be slain at the mouth of witnesses. Moreover, ye shall take no ransom for the life of a murderer that is guilty of death; but he shall surely be put to death.' That is plain enough, but that is not the end of the matter. God proposes to have a reckoning with those who trifle with that requirement. 'So ye shall not pollute the land wherein ye are; for blood it polluteth the land; and no expiation can be made for the land, for the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it.' We verily believe that God has a controversy with our land because it is polluted by the blood that has been shed therein for which no expiation has been made. Let us have some

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hangings that will mean something, that will make the man who is capable of taking the life of his fellow, think seriously about how it would feel to have a halter around his neck and his feet dangling in the air with no support in reach. Such seeming cruelty will be a great mercy toward the innocent."

OPTIMISTIC MINISTERS

THE immense amount of comment on the subject of ministers' salaries appearing in the religious press from time to time has led *The Home Herald* (Chicago) to seek definite statistics. Letters were sent out to several hundred pastors chosen at random from every State and Territory, and representing eleven leading denominations. They were asked to state their number of years of service, the money invested in their professional training, their present salary, the promptness with which it was paid, and finally, the comparison of their remuneration with that of other professional men in the community. The results show, says *The Home Herald*, that "the ministry as a whole compares favorably with other professions in the extent of its education and preparation for the work." The great majoriy of the men heard from are college and even seminary men; only a few entered the work with no preparation and these belong to the older generation. The average salary for the whole number is about $825. A very small percentage receive $3,500 or over, and the amounts taper off, reaching finally the men who serve for $275 or have no stated compensation. The facts are given somewhat more fully in the following:

"Taking the whole number of those who answered we find them arranged in this order:

$3,500 and over	2 per cent.
$2,000 to $3,500	5 per cent.
$1,500 to $2,000	10 per cent.
$1,000 to $1,500	31 per cent.
$500 to $1,000	38 per cent.
$275 to $500	4 per cent.

"Ten per cent. are either retired or failed to answer or have no remuneration. The lowest sum paid to any of our correspondents proved to be $275 and the only cheering feature in his case is the fact that he reports it promptly paid. Thirty-five per cent. of the writers are furnished parsonages and the average of all the amounts reported, without reference to the parsonages, is approximately $825.

"We do not advance any claims for the infallibility of these statistics in their general application. Yet we are inclined to believe that more reliance can be placed upon them than would at first appear. They have come from clergymen of every State, members of eleven prominent denominations. Omitting the colored churches of the country and those white churches located in the remote districts of the South, where salaries of less than $500 are very common, it is our opinion that these statistics represent about the proportion in which the large and small salaries are divided among the whole body of clergymen.

"Of the whole number reporting, all but 12 per cent. state that their salary is promptly paid. All of these stand very near the bottom of the scale, indicating that they serve in hard places, where the parishioners have all that they can do to maintain their own families in average comfort. One man who received $300 reports it badly in arrears, while one of the $700 group says that his is nearly $100 behind. 'I receive all my salary during the year,' writes one, 'sometimes the church is a month or two months in arrears, but I have never failed to receive the whole amount at the close of the fiscal year.' 'I am usually about two months behind,' another reports, while a third says his 'is always from a month to two months overdue,' and there are a number who write in similar vein. If we may venture to draw a general conclusion from this it would be that about 12 per cent. of churches allow their pastors' salaries to fall behind. This would seem to be a hardship needlessly inflicted upon the clergy. No church can be censured because of the size of the salary if it is paying all it can, but every consideration of honor should influence it to see that the salary is paid promptly on the first day of every month."

There was another question whose response is recommended as an offset to frequent "confessions" of ministers appearing in the magazine field. The ministers addrest by *The Home Herald* "by an overwhelming majority answer that, in spite of the privations and hardships which the life of the ministry entails, they would still choose it again and no other." The form of the question put to them was this: "*With the knowledge that you now have, would you enter the ministry if you had it to do again? Would the salary conditions have any influence on your decision?*" We read:

"To put the responses into figures, 87 per cent. of the whole number replied unhesitatingly that the ministry would still be their choice and the salary conditions would not influence their decision. Five per cent. were in doubt, and 8 per cent. answered definitely that they would not. It would be natural to suppose that the answers of this 8 per cent. would make the most interesting reading, but it is not the case. Many of them simply returned our letter with the top torn off in such a way as to hide their identity, and with a bold, black 'No' after the first part of the question, and an equally emphatic 'Yes' after the last. Evidently the experience of these men has not been such that they care to discuss it. 'I think many times I would not enter the ministry again,' writes one of the few who add any remark. 'The salary conditions would be one of the large considerations. I have been preaching for fifteen years and only in the last four have received as much as $1,200.' This, in substance, is the statement of most of those who made any statement at all, tho here and there one gives the formula a rather novel turn. For instance, 'I would not enter the ministry again and simply on account of the salary, for the demands of the ministry are so rich and varied, yes, and exciting, but the lack of a little money time after time clips the wings of present and possible inspiration.'

"With those who are undecided on the question, but lean rather to the negative side, the salary consideration is the largest factor. One writes, 'I would not enter the ministry again if I could keep out of it. The salary would not keep me out, but I think I would choose some Christian work where I would be more independent and not under the humiliation of the financial limitations to which I have been subjected in the fifteen years of my ministry.' The writer of this stands comparatively well up in the financial scale, receiving $2,000 and parsonage. . . . 'It is a hard question,' writes another in rather pathetic tone. 'No experiences I have yet had, so far as salary is concerned, would, had I anticipated them, have kept me from the ministry. But I have not reached the end of the chapter yet. I do not resent poverty; I expected to be poor. . . . But the meager salary presses harder every year, especially on the wife. I do not object to being poor with my people, but I have been in one field where I was kept poor among people well-to-do. The church simply played mean and small with me. I left as soon as I could and in such a manner as to insure their doing better. . . . I have the best education which money can buy, and have always been counted a good pastor. Yet twice I have been shoved out with no opening, each time falsely accused, and each time I had to wait three months with nothing to live on before I found another field. Beginning my pastoral work square with the world, I am now $1,000 in debt, nor can I pay it off. . . . Salaries are unquestionably pitifully small, but I do not believe that influences the choice men make of the ministry, except to keep the sordid ones out. The meanness of the churches does vastly more damage.'"

WHERE DARWIN IS TABOOED—Russia seems to be a land where religious objections to the Darwinian theory still obtain. *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg) declares that it has received "confirmation of a rumor which reached this country some few weeks ago from the jungles of Russia, to the effect that the police (religious) under the direction of the authorities (religious) and sanctioned by the Church (religious) refused to permit the University of Kief to take note of the centennial of Charles Darwin on the ground of 'religious objection to the Darwinian theory.'"

This journal indulges in the following comment:

"Really, one marvels at the religious atmosphere prevalent in that land of perpetual night. On every side there is more than a sufficiency of religiosity. Even the kind-hearted, gentle Cossacks,

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and the even gentler police, are all under the influence of this religious fever. And it is no wonder that these servants of the Church and the State spring forward with readiness to carry out any orders which have back of them the protection of the SACRED RELIGION of Russia. When a massacre against the Jews is planned and executed by Church and State in the interests of the Holy Greek Church, all the pious Cossacks and policemen in Russia are only too eager to show the strength of their faith. So what more natural then that the students should have been prevented the privilege of celebrating the centenary of such an intellectual emancipator as Charles Darwin. If it had been the birthday of some tyrant who had exercised his authority in punishing and torturing innocents in the name of religion, his memory would have been honored. But since Darwin wasn't a sniveling hypocrite or a cruel and unreasoning tyrant or a grand duke or a leader of the Church party, he receives no consideration in Russia."

A BOYCOTT AGAINST WAR

A JEWISH rabbi asks if the time has not come to make Christianity the religion which Christ preached and which he personally practised. The question carries the implication that Christianity of to-day is not the real thing—at least the rabbi, H. Pereira Mendes, minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, New York, declares that it is not "Jesusism." In his view, we shall never get back to the ideals of Jesus until war is abolished by the mutual consent of nations. These statements are found in a letter written to the New York *Tribune* protesting against an editorial statement made in that paper that "the realization of universal peace is an impossibility, unless all nations become in substance a single nation." Apropos of the virtual admission herein contained the rabbi writes:

"Does not your editorial mean that religion, and especially Christianity, since the great modern nations are Christians, is a failure? If Christianity, which is nothing if it is not the religion of peace on earth and good-will to man, is not able to bring about that for which it stands, either it is a failure or else it is misinterpreted. If it is misinterpreted, why are not its ministers and leaders strong enough to interpret it correctly?

"The real crux is this: That Christianity of to-day is not the old, original Christianity. It is not Jesusism, for it is not the religion which Jesus preached. How an effort once was made to carry back what was called Christianity nearer to the teachings and example of Jesus, with the result known in human history as the great Reformation, you and your readers know. But is it not time to carry it back yet further to the ideals of Jesus, and make Christianity the religion which he personally preached and which he personally practised?

"Your point that the differences of nations must always continue is not well taken, in my humble opinion. At this very moment an invitation has been placed in my hands for the International Peace Festival, on the 24th of this month. The patrons include the President of this great country and the ambassadors, envoys, and plenipotentiaries of no less than twelve great nations of to-day. Shall this movement be encouraged, or shall we say it is all hopeless and we are helpless; that nations never will be united, and that every religion, not excepting Christianity, is a failure?

"I say that it is time for the press and for the pulpit, the universities and the public schools, the colleges and the institutes, to unite in the fight against the crime, cost, and curse of war; that a boycott of a nation that will not submit to arbitration, no matter 'how abominably brutal and inhuman' a boycott may be, is preferable to the 'abominably brutal and inhuman' crime, cost, and curse of war.

"Your editorial, therefore, 'One Nation or Many?' means really 'Is Christianity a Failure?' Restore it to its first principles of peace and good-will, and the abolition of war, respect for the direct command of God, a world-consciousness of the three R's—Reverence, Righteousness, and Responsibility—will result. Is it not worth your trying?

"That will mean the establishment of God's kingdom on earth. I believe in that kingdom."

DIVINE PURPOSE IN MINISTERIAL SCARCITY

AMID all the lament over the scarcity of ministers one optimistic observer discovers in the present condition something of a divine purpose. To see it as he does one must disregard denominational interests, he tells us, and consider the general needs of the field. The facts properly considered, says Dr. W. H. Klinefelter in *The Religious Telescope* (Dayton, Ohio), "would sustain the claim that there are in our country at the present time a sufficient number of efficient, consecrated ministers to supply all the present needs." He goes on with some severe comments on the wastefulness that proceeds from our too closely cherished denominational interests. Thus

"What person is there who has traveled about enough to get something of a fair view of the situation that does not know that in all this great country of ours nearly every small city and most of the small towns are keeping up services in from two to three times as many churches as the place really needs to care for its spiritual interests?

"And why do such conditions obtain? There is but one answer. Such conditions obtain in order to keep up denominational interests. And in every large city, even if there are not more churches than are needed to care for the spiritual needs of the people, most of the church houses of any worthy pretensions whatever will be found not well distributed throughout the various residential portions of the city as they ought to be but, on the contrary, all located near one another in some prominent portion of the city. Time and judgment should work a change here.

"Why is this so? Denominational pride will figure largely in the answer to that question. Were the church-buildings as judiciously located as our public-school buildings are, it would work a great saving in many ways and especially in the number of ministers needed.

"The signs of the times seem to indicate, however, a more hopeful outlook. As it seems now, it will not be long till there will be a merging of all the numerous denominations into two or three large groups, and that the management of these groups, by some form of close federation, will control the affairs of all the churches so that they will not overlap one another in their work, and so that church-buildings will be located with reference to the convenience of the people and not with reference to the pride of the denomination. The tendency is clearly in this direction, whether it is of the Lord's doing or only of man's doing."

The plaint that young men are deaf to the divine call seems to be silenced, the writer thinks, by the fact that no lack of young men are ready to respond to the call to a secretaryship or other responsible place in the Young Men's Christian Association work. The foreign-mission field also, he thinks, finds plenty of volunteers. He asks:

"Are we to conclude that God is partial to those lines of his work, or are we to conclude that the partiality, if such it is, is on man's part, in that those hearing the Lord's call to his service arbitrarily choose their own field and in the main prefer the Y. M. C. A. and foreign-mission work? Or must we look outside all these suppositions for the reason to the state of affairs under consideration? The writer of these lines thinks that the evidences on the subject clearly lead to the conclusion that the scarcity of ministers, whether real or apparent, is the Lord's doing to bring the churches together that they may be better able to do the work as it ought to be done.

"Whatever purposes may have been served in the past by the multiplicity of denominations, it seems that such purposes have been wholly fulfilled, and that the highest service will be rendered by the unification of the forces. Accepting this conclusion, the smaller denominations would be acting with the greatest wisdom to accept the cordial invitations of the larger and stronger denominations of like creed and similar polity to unite with them. And the sooner they accept such invitations the sooner will practical federation be made possible and the more sure will these small denominations be of warding off the otherwise inevitable and pathetic end, slow death."

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FEEBLE ENGLISH CARICATURE

ENGLISH caricature, it appears, is becoming too milk-and-watery a product to please some of the vigorous-minded British thinkers. They are looking across the Channel and making comparisons, unflattering to themselves, between the art as practised in France and at home. The London *Times* observes that "there is something to be said against the general mildness of modern English caricature and political cartoons, something even from the moral point of view, and a great deal from the artistic." This paper thinks it curious that in the last hundred years France and England should have changed places. France was once revolted by English caricature and England is now in turn revolted by France; but England is apparently regretting the passing of her old-time ferocity. It is complained that she has been forced by the taste of the public "to put on kid gloves"; that she is "afraid to call ugly things by ugly names, and so to make ugly pictures of them." Such are the words of the London *Times*, and almost coincidently "G. K. C."—who can be no other than Mr. Chesterton—makes the same complaint in *The Nation* (London, March 6) with even more explicitness. He declares:

"The difference between French and English caricature does not lie in the fact that caricature in England is inferior. It lies in the fact that caricature in England is not caricature. As pictorial art some of it is very good, perhaps better than the French. There are several artists now on *Punch* whose treatment of atmospheres or interiors, spluttering sunlight or tender twilights, are really among the victories of pen and ink. But it is all very warm sunlight and twilight, very tender indeed; there is not one solitary flash of the true lightning of satire. Indeed, as one looks at these dim indoor pictures in *Punch*, a curious cold fear grips the heart of any patriotic man, a fear that perhaps they may depict only too well, in that cheerless afternoon closing in upon cushioned furniture and courteous tired conversation, our dim aristocratic decline. England is a slowly darkening drawing-room. The men of the drawing-room are still athletic, but they are not fighting; the women, whom one traces dimly, are still beautiful, but men do not take any risks to win them. That drawing-room which Du Maurier filled with light and laughter, with freaks and prejudices, superficial, indeed, but alive, is growing grayer and grayer hour by hour; and only a few figures linger sulkily in the corners. This will not do; we must have some caricature, coarse, cruel, shameless—and moral."

Mr. Chesterton, as well as the editorial writer of *The Times*, wishes his caricature to attack something powerful; in which case "almost all brutalities of method are excusable." He tells you that it's bad taste to call a harmless old apple-woman fat; but not so to call George IV. fat, "because a whole false picture of politics and life is founded on the idea that he is dignified, elegant, and alert." He harks back with his peculiar wistfulness to the period of Gillray when English caricaturists were fond of roasting Napoleon. Between that time and the present he gives us this contrast:

"Look at these Gillray pictures, with some disgust, perhaps, at their thirsty and pitiless malignity against a great enemy. Then open the current number of *Punch;* and see how far we have fallen from that comprehensible cruelty, that high and human revenge. One of the cartoons of *Punch* this week has for its point the alleged fact that some people in Ireland receive old-age pensions before the parliamentary date. It is illustrated by a picture of ragged Irish peasants, drawn so as to bear just that decent resemblance to apes which *Punch* demands, dancing with delight because all of them, old and young, have received an old-age pension. These are the things our cartoonists attack; and that is why they can not produce any great caricature. They are attacking the shifts and tricks of the poor; because they dare not attack those of the powerful. The French Anticlericals can draw real caricatures of swollen cardinals riding on donkeys; because the Catholic Church is a powerful thing. The French Nationalists can draw real caricatures of fat Jews tipped out of motor-cars; because Jewish cosmopolitan finance is a powerful thing. One can be really angry with such things. But no one can be really angry because some people, admittedly very poor, have by accident or ignorance or small pretenses, obtained a little comfort before they die. The thing may be a matter for official rectification or official rebuke; but it is not a matter for satire. Considered as satire the thing is a cowardly subterfuge; compared with this kind of thing Gillray was a gentleman. *Punch* will never again be a great organ of public criticism until it begins again to hit the things that can hit it back, of which it can take an ample choice, the royal family, the Jewish bankers, the party system, the police, the middle-class conscience—or even the Christian religion. It can select whichever it likes to attack, but I should say the safest is the last. But

"OULD IRELAND."

This cartoon from *Punch* exhibits, according to Chesterton, the decadence of English caricature. The cartoonists "are attacking the shifts and tricks of the poor; because they dare not attack those of the powerful."

to confine oneself to attacking occasional anarchist organ-grinders or Irish peasants so remote that the artist has obviously never seen them—that is to disappear from the world of creative caricature."

The second principle he lays down as essential to caricature is that it should appeal to a plain moral standard; and satire, he thinks, "has grown weak precisely because belief has grown weak." Further:

"Our caricatures have grown tame in proportion as our speculations have grown wild. And this is evident and rational. How can I effectively hold up to ridicule some vice which a cleverer man may be holding up to adoration? How can I caricature some dirty philosopher who is always ready to caricature himself? This is the second great reason why we can not draw such caricatures as we drew in the eighteenth century against George IV. or Napoleon. If we denounced the infidelities of George, we should find that half the 'advanced' people were praising infidelity. If we reproached Napoleon with his bloody laurels, we should find that bloody laurels were quite correct wear in the opinion of every clerk who had read Nietzsche. Satire involves revolt; but revolt involves a fixt ideal. It is only those who are in possession who can afford to be skeptics. And they generally have been skeptics. People talk, for instance, of Mr. Balfour as an exception; but nearly all Tory leaders have been like Mr. Balfour. Behind Balfour one sees the sneering Salisbury, behind him the sneering Disraeli, and so by almost unbroken succession back to all the kings that have felt themselves free from God."

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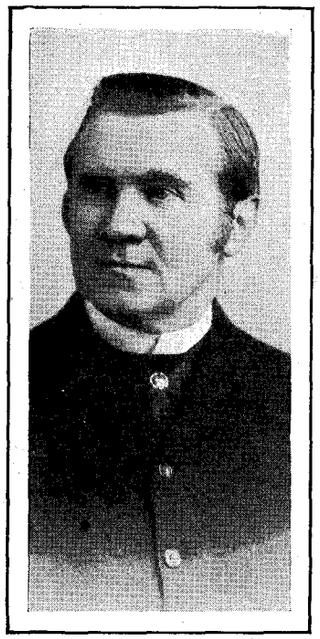
THE PERSONAL SIDE OF EMERSON

EMERSON'S attitude, when on the platform, "was Hebraic, inspired, and apostolic"; but he was a very human figure in private. This particular view of the Concord sage is given by Mr. George W. Smalley, who is contributing "Anglo-American Memories" to the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Smalley will be remembered as the London correspondent of this journal for many years, following which he represented the London *Times* in New York. His long journalistic career has brought him in touch with most of the public characters of two hemispheres. Just now his reminiscences deal with his early life as a law student in Harvard, and this particular view of Emerson was gained when he spent a week-end at the Grange in Concord as the guest of Emerson's nephew. The two lads had walked from Cambridge and arrived at Emerson's home in the middle of the afternoon. It was as a solicitous host that he first presented himself to Mr. Smalley who, in *The Tribune* for March 14, recounts that in greeting them "the tall, twisted figure bent toward us, the grasp of the hand was a welcome; the strong face had in it the sunshine of kindliness; the firm lips relaxing into a smile. Delicacy went with his strength; and with the manliness of the man was blended something I can only call feminine; because it was exquisite. Distinction in every line and tone; a man apart from other men."



GEORGE W. SMALLEY,
Who declares that if there was any borrowing between Emerson and Thoreau, "the debt was not on Emerson's side."

He began questioning them about the law school and their way of life and study, and declared the law to be "a noble study," and one which might well demand a great part of a man's life and mind. But "law is not everything," he added, and went on with an observation which seems, says Mr. Smalley, almost a paraphrase of Burke's famous sentence on the law in his eulogy of Mr. Grenville: "It does not perhaps make a demand upon all the resources of the intellect, nor enlarge a man's nature." Then Emerson, we are told, "who seemed always to be seeking the final word, and to condense the whole of his thought into a sentence," added: "Keep your mind open. Read Plato." Further:

"Those half-dozen words he uttered in the resonant tones of the platform; tones which came when he was deeply stirred and desired to stir his audience. They vibrated through the room as they vibrated through a great hall—tones which were meant to find their way, and did find their way, to the hearts of his hearers; an appeal to the emotions, to the conscience, to whatever there was in these thousands, or in the single individual, sympathetic to the speaker. I have never forgotten them. If I have not followed Emerson's advice as he meant it, or in full, I have followed it to a certain extent; desultorily, inadequately; and certainly with no settled purpose to become a Platonist, or even an Emersonian. But it had an effect and the effect has been permanent. . . . . .

"Emerson had other stimulating suggestions ready; his talk overflowed with them, yet was never didactic. It was as if the suggestions presented themselves first to him and then to you; as if he shared his thoughts with you; so far was he from the method of the pulpit. Some errand called him away. He took down a volume and put it into my hand, saying: 'Some day I hope you will learn to value this writer. He has much to say, and he says it in almost the best English of his century. He is a Greek born out of due time'—a remark he has somewhere made about Winckelmann. It was Landor; a volume of the 'Imaginary Conversations.' I read a dialog there and then. I have read him ever since. I do not suppose anybody cares what I have read or not read. But I wish to give you Emerson's opinion; the advice he thought best for a boy studying law; and the effect of it upon the boy.

"For he would not talk of what he thought unsuited to us two, or to me. In a reminiscence or two of his tour in England in 1846 or 1847 he mentioned a visit to Coleridge. I had read the 'Table Talk' and the 'Biographia Literaria,' and I asked Emerson to tell me what he and Coleridge had discust. 'No,' he said, 'it would not interest you.' In the same way next morning, when he took me to Walden through the woods, he began upon trees and squirrels and other forest-lore; then stopt and asked: 'But do you know about trees and animals? Do they interest you?' I had to confess they did not; upon which he began again on books and matters of literature; and upon Thoreau. Of Thoreau he did not seem to care to say very much. But he showed me the lake, and where Thoreau lived, and what he related of him, tho his appreciation was critical, was touched with the kindness habitual to him. I had read the 'Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers'—or perhaps read it later—and 'Walden,' which is thinner, and I had heard, then or since, that some of Thoreau's admirers accused Emerson of borrowing from him. But there was not much to borrow; not, for Emerson, anything. The friendship between the two men was close and lasted long, but if there were any question of borrowing or lending in the books of either, the debt was not on Emerson's side."

A WOMAN-SUFFRAGE DRAMA

NEW YORK has not borrowed of London her militant suffragettes, but it has imported the play that pleads their cause. Elizabeth Robins' drama, "Votes for Women," was produced at Wallack's Theater March 15, and a large audience, predominantly women, many of them socially prominent, assembled to see the play presented in its chief rôle by Miss Mary Shaw, who has long been identified with the woman's movement. The critics seem many of them in a quandary between their professional consciences and their personal predilections. They are supposed to find theatrical entertainments good or bad as plays; but the author of this one has cut some of the ground from under them by calling her piece "a dramatic tract." As a play it is confessedly weak; as a propaganda it follows the rule of such plays, points out the critic of the New York *Times*, in that "no one gets up in meeting to talk common sense on the other side, or if he does, it is only for the purpose of letting some one else come back with a better argument in support of the original proposition."

Where the critics show themselves manifestly out of the suffrage camp they growl like the writer in *The Tribune* who says that "there has been far too much blather of that sort, particularly since Mr. Ibsen's silly play of 'A Doll's House' was launched upon the long-suffering public." Or they are flippant in a kindly way, like Mr. Acton Davies in *The Evening Sun*, who observes that if "mere men" (perhaps himself so included) approached the performance in fear and trembling "you couldn't blame the poor devils, for none of them knew just what he was going to be up against." Mr. Davies, however, found that "the suffragettes as a whole behaved beautifully; their conduct was always genteel and frequently gentlemanly."

The play was produced at the Court Theater in London in 1907 when Mr. Granville Barker was performing his remarkable feats of stage management, and the scene of the suffragette meeting in Trafalgar Square was widely commented upon. The "Record of the Court Theater," by Desmond MacCarthy, published in London in 1907, has this note:

"Most successful of all, however, was the crowd on the stage,

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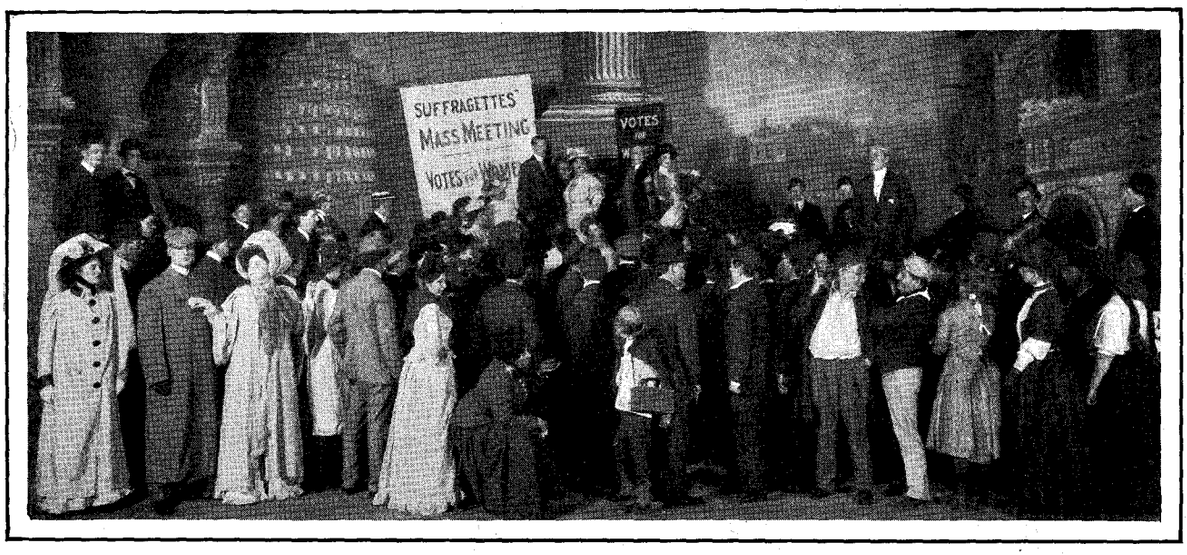

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE SCENE IN "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

The heroine in the play addresses a Trafalgar-Square audience which overflows with the usual impromptu comments—"earnest, sarcastic, approving, flippant, intoxicated." It has been called one of the best mob scenes witnessed in a theater in recent years.

comprizing every type of a Trafalgar-Square audience, and overflowing with the usual impromptu comments—earnest, sarcastic, approving, flippant, intoxicated. In short, this stage-audience represented the chorus in a Greek play more nearly than anything in English drama since 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' inasmuch as they gave vent to the gnomic and critical remarks of the ordinary spectator."

The story of the play is taken from "The Convert," a novel of Miss Robins, who, besides being an American, as Miss Shaw told her audience in a curtain speech, is an actress, and is successful both on the stage and as a novelist. Outlined by the New York *Evening Post*, it runs thus:

"*Vida Levering* is a woman who has risen to better things out of the dead ashes of her past. In her youth she met a traitor, who deceived and abandoned her. But upon the rise of the curtain she is holding a position of respect in the world and is devoting her energies and opportunities to the service of her unfortunate sisters. In a great country house she meets with *Beatrice Dunbarton*—the newly affianced bride of *Geoffrey Stonor*, a rising statesman—and excites in her a profound impression and indignation by her recital of the miseries attending the fate of many a trusting and betrayed woman. Presently she encounters *Stonor*, in whom she recognizes the destroyer of her own youth. She preserves silence, but finally the secret is revealed to *Beatrice*, who, now a devoted disciple of *Vida*, breaks off her own engagement and insists that *Geoffrey* shall make the only reparation in his power by marrying his victim. He is willing to do so, but *Vida* will have nothing to do with him, bidding him seek salvation by devoting his future life to the promotion of the rights of the sex which he has wronged in her person."

The New York *Times* critic finds these difficulties in accepting the gospel that Miss Robins tries to preach:

"The worst of Miss Robins' play from the propagandist standpoint seems to be that no matter in what direction it appears to lead, it always ends in the argument that a man who has committed the unforgivable wrong against a woman is in duty bound to help her fight her battle against his sex in general.

"Somehow or other that does not give promise of leading very far along the line of the reform after which a great many men and women are striving earnestly.

"For one thing, Miss Robins holds to the idea that in London—and the same thing is no doubt true in any large city—a properly and sympathetically managed shelter for homeless women would be an excellent institution.

"Those who are least inclined to look with favor upon the idea of women voting would hesitate to put themselves in opposition to such a plan. Moreover, they would as likely adhere to the notion that women might be the persons best fitted to conduct it. When it comes, however, to the notion of putting them on juries—the special plea being that men do not temper justice with mercy in cases where the woman was 'weak and stooped to folly'—does not Miss Robins overshoot the mark? As a matter of fact isn't a woman of that type rather safer in the hands of men than she would be facing a judgment of her own sex? Human nature appears to be against Miss Robins on this point.

"It may be argued that these questions do not properly belong to a discussion of a play, but the fact remains that Miss Robins' 'Votes for Women,' so far as its real value is concerned, must stand or fall according as it does or does not fulfil its purpose as a tract. For that is what she herself has called it.

"As drama it is lacking in consistency of development and execution, the Trafalgar-Square scene being really dragged in for a purpose, and having no actual bearing on the familiar story of the appearance in a man's life of a woman who, years before, had been his victim, and who now arrives to block his marriage to another woman. At least this part of Miss Robins' play is crude melodrama, and the work is that of a novice in construction."

The climax of the play is reached when *Vida Levering* addresses the mob. Of this scene we read:

"Miss Mary Shaw's beautiful performance of this rôle would be worth a visit to Wallack's were the play totally devoid of other interests. She is an actress of whom far too little is seen on our stage, and whose methods might be studied with advantage by nine-tenths of those who enjoy a permanent popularity in our midst.

"In the character she is assuming it is necessary for Miss Shaw to convey a sense of a woman shirking at an unusual task, an impulse to throw herself heart and soul into the movement in which she believes, and, at the same time, a natural reticence in the face of conditions she has not learned to meet. The crowd jeers and yells, for every word of encouragement there is a catcall of disgust, and yet, slowly but surely, the speaker is able to win attention. Ultimately the dissenting voices are silenced, and she proceeds without interruption to the end.

"The speech is beautifully written, and it contains passages of exquisite tenderness, made exquisitely tender, too, by Miss Shaw.

"Again, in the last act, in the scene in which she is able to win over to the cause the man who years before had wronged her, her earnestness and the impressive truthfulness of her portrayal cause one to forget the improbability of Miss Robins' story and the weakness of its structure as drama or as argument. For it has grave weaknesses in both respects, and for an American audience the general interest is lessened also by the vagueness of political allusions."

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THE MUSICIAN OF THOSE WHO MOURN

CAMILLE BELLAIQUE, the foremost musical critic of France, once wrote that the message of Mozart's music ran, "Blessed are the pure in heart"; that of Beethoven, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." A writer in the London *Daily Mail* thinks he might have added that "the best and most profound pages of Frédéric Chopin seem to say, 'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.'" This mourning pianist is among the group whose centenary is observed this year; tho we are told by Mr. Richard Aldrich, in the New York *Times*, that "the most recent and the most thorough researches have established his birthday as February 22, 1810, and not as March 1, 1809." The certificates of his birth and baptism, now preserved in the parish church at Brochow in Poland, are said to fix the new date; but the critics seem determined to celebrate the centenary on the old one. No music is more subjective probably than this composer's, and so the facts of his life have to be rehearsed before any account of his music becomes really intelligible. The writer in *The Daily Mail*, who signs himself "A Music-Lover," gives this summary:

"He was a 'Wunderkind,' and when only a tiny boy delighted every one with his playing. A. C. Gow's well-known picture in the National Gallery adequately illustrates this period of Chopin's life. At nine he gave concerts. At twenty he traveled to Vienna and played in those aristocratic salons the atmosphere of which suited admirably his refined genius. Two years later he went to Paris, and was soon lionized as no musician had ever been lionized before in the French capital. Liszt, his great friend, has said: 'His manners were so full of distinction that one could not help treating him as a prince. . . . Everything was "harmonious" in him.'

"But Chopin's temperament was passionate, exuberant, and reckless. He drank life as one drinks wine, and his health rapidly gave way. Once, indeed, he tried to escape from the dangerous spell Paris had cast over him. He went to Germany, where he met Mendelssohn, Schumann, and also Maria Wodzinska, the sweet and fair companion of his youth. He wished to make her his wife, but her parents objected, and Chopin suffered bitterly. He journeyed to England and Scotland, and gave a number of recitals. Then he returned to Paris.

"There, in the little salon of the Countess Marliani, his friend Liszt introduced him to the woman who was to make him the happiest of mortals, and end by helping to cause his death—George Sand. Their romance lasted fully eight years, and it reached its climax after the journey of the young musician and the famous authoress to the Balearic Isles. Chopin's health had slightly improved, he loved and was loved; he worked enthusiastically amid the companionship of his friends Henri Heine, Meyerbeer, Delacroix, Miekiewicz, Moscheles, Countess Potocka.

"One day the romance terminated abruptly. Chopin was maddened with grief, and his health broke down entirely. He was consumptive to a degree. He dragged himself to London, where he gave a few concerts at Lady Blessington's, Lady Falmouth's, and the Duchess of Sutherland's, but soon returned to the land of his love, and a few months later, on October 17, 1849, he passed away in Paris surrounded by his faithful friends. At his funeral his own 'Funeral March,' orchestrated, was played for the first time."

Chopin in his forty-five years of life composed eighty-six works, all for the piano. "They form a class by themselves, they compare with nothing else," asserts the writer. The humanity of his art is so essential that no special training is required to understand it fully, we read. It is pointed out that Chopin's art has special affiliations with the spring and autumn. Thus:

"Chopin's music has the subtle fragrance of the newborn spring. Like that ecstatic season, it is an enticing and swelling song to love, the lilting music of dancing fauns amid the rich earth and budding trees. And it has the warm glow of autumn, with its impressive sadness. One hears in its cadences the melancholy dirge of the falling leaves, the love that knows itself and mourns sadly over shattered illusions.

"For Chopin is not only the composer of the valses, fantaisies, and mazurkas, but also the man who wrote the nocturnes and the 'Funeral March.' His music has no other ambition than to be harmony, silver-sweet and deep, spontaneous, bold, and fanciful as an improvisation. It is ever expressive, refined, and strikingly original. It appeals to all those—men and women—in whom life has not killed all imagination, the love of love, and the love of the ideal. . . . . .

"Chopin has not created anything truly great; he has not originated a new era in art. His music is too often languid and despondent. It is constantly telling the story of his own sufferings and expressing his own melancholia, even in some of his dances. He revels in morbid varieties of style and shades of emotion, and his nerves are so highly strung at times that one almost repeats Berlioz's famous sarcasm about him: '*Il se mourait toute sa vie!*' ('He was dying all his life!'). Chopin 'nursed' his sorrows with intense and pathetic sympathy for himself, and his music reflects, almost painfully at times, the abnormal dejection of his spirits.

"Still, no one can deny that as a melodist and a pianoforte composer his preeminence is absolute.

"If Chopin was unable to write for the orchestra and produce a symphony, an opera, or an oratorio, he has at least succeeded better than any one in giving to the world short, concentrated, and complete masterpieces for the piano."

DAWNING FREEDOM FOR ART

THE long struggle for "free art" has at last brought us within sighting-distance of the goal. Artists, sculptors, and architects are reported as pleased with the part of the new tariff bill providing that works of art are to be exempt from duty if they are twenty years old or more. Some there are who think that the limiting period should be fifty and not twenty years, on the plea that foreign competition will add another hardship to those of the American artist. There is rejoicing, however, that the great private collections owned by Americans, but kept abroad because of ruinous duties, may soon come home. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke said to a reporter for the New York *Tribune* that the museum would not directly benefit since its property was now exempt from discriminating duties; but he thinks "men will be more likely to bring in fine works of art, and the more masterpieces that may be imported, the more likely it is that the museum may acquire them." *The Tribune* mentions some features of the Morgan collection which the tariff has thus far prevented coming to America:

"Among the works of art at Mr. Morgan's London house, No. 13 Princes Gate, are several hundred miniatures, some of which are valued at $5,000 each. For Gainsborough's 'Duchess of Devonshire' he paid $150,000, and the Mannheim collection of art curios is said to have cost him $2,500,000. Other paintings owned by Mr. Morgan and now in England are 'Lady Betty Delme and Children,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for which he paid $110,000; Raphael's 'Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua,' bought for $50,000; Rubens' portrait of 'The Grand Duke,' which cost him $125,000; a landscape by Hobbema, from the Dorchester House gallery, for which he paid $110,000, and the Fragonard panels, painted for Du Barry's palace at Louceviennes."

Mr. William M. Chase, the painter, is reported as saying that the proposed tariff regulation, if passed, will be the most advantageous means of popularizing art. Kenyon Cox, the painter, says that the bill embodies a principle for which he has been fighting for twenty years and that he is delighted. But he would go further and free all art, old and new. James Fraser, the sculptor, Edwin Blashfield, the painter, and Thomas Hastings, the architect, all favor unrestricted freedom for works of art. Mr. Carroll Beckwith disapproves of the bill, saying:

"My reason for this attitude is the lack of appreciation of American art. My point is that the American artist who depends solely on his brush for his livelihood is not properly protected by this proposed law. I think the admission of relatively modern works without duty would simply throw another obstacle in his way. Many have always favored a specific duty on works of art, but this I have always opposed, and continue to deprecate."

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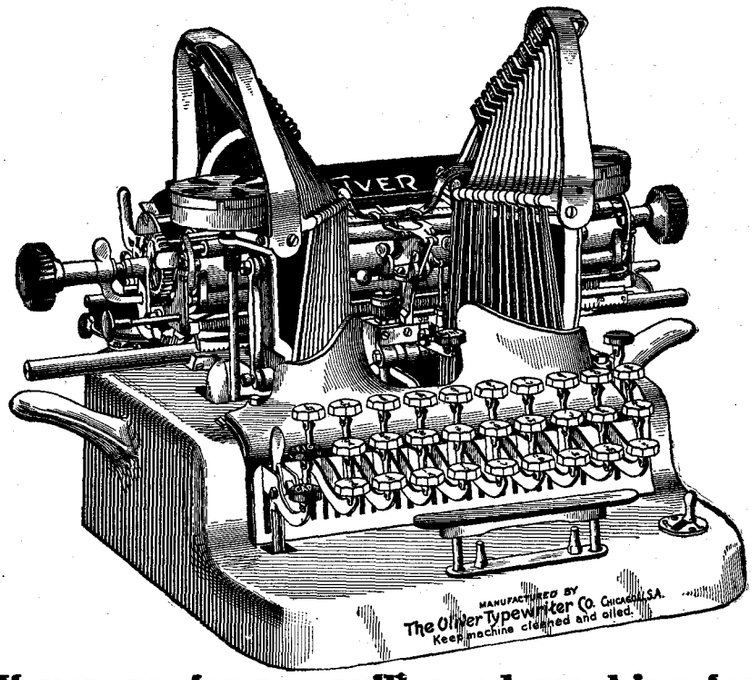

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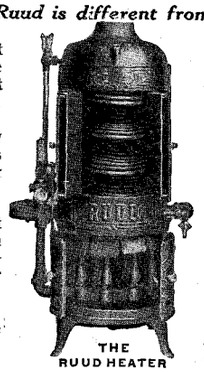

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CURRENT POETRY

The Time to Strike

BY WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH

My God, I am weary of waiting for the year of jubilee;
I know that the cycle of man is a moment only to Thee;
They have held me back with preaching what the patience of God is like,
But the world is weary of waiting: will it never be time to strike?

When my hot heart rose in rebellion at the wrongs my fellows bore,
It was, "Wait until prudent saving has gathered you up a store";
And, "Wait till a higher station brings value in men's eyes";
And, "Wait till the gray-streaked hair shall argue your counsel wise."

The hearts that kindled with mine are caught in the selfsame net;
One waits to master the law, tho his heartstrings vibrate yet;
And one is heaping up learning, and many are heaping up gold,
And some are fierce in the forum, but slowly we all wax old.

The rights of men are a byword; the bones are not yet dust
Of those who broke the shackles and the shackles are not yet rust
Till the masters are forging new ones, and coward lips are sealed,
While the code that cost a million lives is step by step repealed.

The wily world-enchantress is working her cursed charm,
The spell of the hypnotizer is laming us, head and arm;
The wrong dissolves in a cloud-bank of "whether" and "if" and "still,"
And the subtleties of logic inhibit the sickly will.

The bitter lesson of patience I have practised, lo, these years;
Can it be what has passed for prudence was prompted by my fears?
Can I doubt henceforth in my chosing, if such a choice I must have,
Between being wise and craven or being foolish and brave?

Whenever the weak and weary are ridden down by the strong,
Whenever the voice of honor is drowned by the howling throng,
Whenever the right pleads clearly while the lords of life are dumb,
The times of forbearance are over and the time to strike is come.

—*Kansas Magazine* (March).

A God in Venice

BY JAMES FLECKER

The town whose quiet veins are dark-green sea,
The town whose flowers and forests are bright stone;
There it was the God came to you and me
In the boundless depth of summer. All alone
We lay, and half in dream,
Gazed at the thin salt stream,
And heard the ripples talking lazily.

No verdurous growth, no sudden sharp decline
Of buds or leaves is there: the marble towers,
Come rain, come cold, come snow or gay sunshine,
Blossom eternally with graven flowers.
Yet there the wild God came
In silence, shod with flame,
Girdled with mystery, and crowned with vine.

We lay in the sun and listened, and we heard
Soft-treading feet and whispers in the air
And thunder far away, like a God's word

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Of dire import, and saw the noonday flare
And tall white palaces
Sway all with dizziness:
The bells pealed faintly and the waters stirred.

And Life stood still a moment, mists came swinging
Blindly before us; suddenly we passed
The boundaries of joy: our hearts were ringing
True to the trembling world: we stood at last
Beyond the golden gate,
Masters of Time and Fate,
And knew the tune that Sun and Stars were singing.

For like two travelers on a hill, who stay
Viewing the smoke that dims the busy plains,
So, far away (sweet words are "far away!")
We saw our life; and all its crooked lanes,
Dim cities and dark walls
Fell, as a world that falls,
And left us radiant in the wind of Day.

An end, an end! Again the leaden noon
Glowed, and hot Fever opened her red eyes,
And misery came creeping out, and soon
We felt once more the sorrow of the wise.
Come, friend! We travel on
That one brief vision gone,
Bravely, like men who see beyond the skies.

—*The Nation* (London).

An Old Violin

BY HELEN A. SAXON

In far Cremona centuries ago
This little sighing, singing thing was wrought,
Of dreams 'tis fashioned and its tones are fraught
With sweetness only centuries bestow;
But give an artist hand the slender bow,
And hark the tumult of impassioned thought—
The Heaven we missed, the earth we vainly sought
Within our shaken pulses ebb and flow.

Innumerable voices through it rain
The music of an unremembered past,
Dim echoes of illusive joy and pain,
In requiem sob or ringing trumpet-blast,
Are merged to one incomparable strain
That holds the heart of every listener fast.

—*Appleton's Magazine* (April).

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Selling results being better criterion of profit than manufacturing capacity, we place hereunder the actual *net profit* derived from sales through the New York store alone, of ingenuities manufactured exclusively by the Innovation Trunk Company in New York City, figured on a basis of the actual cost enjoyed by the Innovation Ingenuities Incorporated:

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$70,211.11 YEARLY
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The inevitable profit from proportionate multiplication of results shown, was the impelling motive which led to the creation of the comprehensive system herein outlined, to give Innovation products the wider scope their proven value merits when intelligently demonstrated, and to reap, thereby, the *full profit from maker to user.*

Upwards of at least 60 000,000 people in the United States, alone, require a container of some kind for their possessions. Thus Innovation Ingenuities Incorporated deals in *staple requirements, the exploitation of which offers unlimited possibilities.* The establishment of local stores will bring Innovation products, to the very doors of the purchasers, thus assuring universally wide sales, heretofore restricted to only one or two localities.

That one store should yield an average yearly profit of $70,211.11, is truly marvelous. Twenty stores contemplated by this company will present an enhancement of these profits unprecedented in industrial history. To achieve that end, the widest spread executive, managerial, active and silent co-operation is desired, which is best assured by a broad dissemination of shares among those best adapted to co-operate through active and pecuniary participation in the development of this new giant among industries. It is preferred, therefore, that investments of small amounts be subscribed for.

Subscription allotments, at $62.50 per share, will be made at the discretion of the company to sections of the country, only in accordance with the above object.

INNOVATION INGENUITIES INCORPORATED

Organized under the laws of the State of New York

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $1,000,000.00 **$50 SHARES**

327 Fifth Avenue, New York

Elements of Sale:

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY INNOVATION (*Wardrobe*) TRUNK

Recognized by the bulge on two sides and one end

INNOVATION TRADE MARK

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In connection with the above Innovation products, it is proposed to carry suitable grades of leather goods, together with useful and practical devices of other manufacture.

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HERE'S a rich, nutty, delicious clear Havana Cigar, that will cost you only $3.75 a hundred—if you like them.

We say "if you like them," because we are willing to let you try them before we ask you to buy them. The cigar that we want you to try, is our well-known "BABY GRAND"—a dandy Havana smoke, skilfully blended to the American smoker's taste. It's a medium size, full 4 3-16 inches long. It's a quality that if bought through the regular retail channels would cost you at least "three for a quarter."

It is only because we are the largest manufacturing mail order cigar dealers in the world, and sell our product—BY MAIL—*direct to the smoker*, eliminating the profits and expenses of salesmen, jobbers and retail dealers, that we can give you such a wonderful value for so little money. That's why we want to impress it upon you not to judge the price before you judge the cigars.

To prove that the "BABY GRAND" is the greatest value you have ever tried, send us an order on your business letter paper, or furnish references and

We'll ship to you on FREE TRIAL

100 of our Famous "BABY GRAND" CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

It's the same delightful smoke that we show you here in the exact size.

We'll send you these cigars without a cent in advance—charges prepaid. We want you to smoke five, then if you are pleased with them, send us $3.75 within 10 days and the cigars are yours. But, if for any reason you don't care for them, ship the remainder back, express collect, and we'll make no charge for the few smoked in testing.

We make this liberal offer, because we know you'll like the cigars, and because we know your initial order will turn you into a permanent patron.

Write Today for 100 "BABY GRANDS" on FREE TRIAL. Mention whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars. *We sell all our cigars entirely on their merit.* We let a customer try before he buys. We know if we please you, you'll continue to patronize us. We work no premium schemes to get your money in advance. We have confidence in you and in our cigars. Folder which explains our methods and shows over thirty-five splendid cigar values, sent free on request.

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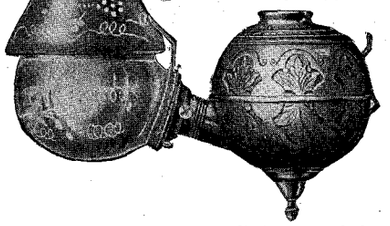
"Worth All the Gas Lights Ever Made"

"IT is difficult to find words to express our pleasure and satisfaction with The Angle Lamp," writes Mr. P. B. Leavenworth, Grand Rapids, Minn. "It is certainly the greatest illuminator ever made. Our neighbors thought we must have a gas plant, but we consider our lamp is worth all the gas or gasoline lights ever made. Such a clear, steady, brilliant and beautiful light, and so easy to care for."

THE ANGLE LAMP

is the **new** method of burning common kerosene oil, and is as different from the ordinary lamps in results as it is in appearance. It makes common kerosene the best, the cheapest and most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.



The Angle Lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. **Write for our Catalog "47"** and our proposition for a

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Write for our Catalog "47" listing 32 varieties of The Angle Lamp from $1.80 up, now—before you turn this leaf—for it gives you the benefit of our ten years' experience with all lighting methods.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray Street, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SOME OF PETROSINO'S ADVENTURES

A LIFE as full of adventure and achievement as ever thrilled the imagination of a Conan Doyle—a career as thrilling as that of any Javert in the mazes of the Paris underworld, or of an inspector of Scotland Yard. Thus does one writer sum up the work of the New-York detective, Joseph Petrosino, whose career was recently cut short by a "black-hand" bullet in Italy. The same writer goes on to sketch in the New York *Tribune* some of the thrilling adventures of the brilliant Italian, and tells of the early beginnings of his police career. We read:

A bright young Italian was hard at work on the Manhattan riverfront one day nearly thirty years ago. He was superintending the loading of a garbage-scow of which he was boss. That was in the days when the Street Cleaning Department came under the supervision of the police. Inspector Alexander Williams was detailed to the work, and on this particular day was down at the docks. The inspector was attracted by the young Italian, who seemed far more intelligent than his fellows. An acquaintance was struck up, and Williams finally suggested that the young man leave the Street Cleaning Department and join the police.

Any one running across Detective Petrosino in his leisure hours would hardly have suspected that the quiet, modest, smiling, rather rotund little man was the terror of the New-York criminal world, a man whose life was constantly threatened, who could tell of many a hand-to-hand encounter with thugs and who had to his credit more men "doing time" up the river or gone the way of the noose or the electric chair than any other officer in the history of the New-York police force.

In fact, far from being of the conventional bulldog type of detective, "Joe" Petrosino was of the artistic temperament. He played the harp and violin in his younger days, and those of his cronies who had caught him at it in recent years say he could still "make the violin talk." He loved the opera and good pictures. It was one of his chief pleasures to discuss esthetic subjects with intellectual men. He was sensitive and emotional. He loved friendships, too, and social pleasures. It was a saying in the earlier days before he cultivated a mustache that if he were to don a robe and cowl "Joe" Petrosino would be a perfect model of the jolly friar.

But at the call of duty the man was transformed. He had none of the timidity so often native to the artistic temperament. For years he had been warned of death, but he always heard threats with a quiet smile of contempt. He wore no stiletto-proof armor, and seldom adopted a disguise. The malefactors all knew his keen eyes and stocky form, and they knew, many of them by bitter experience, that the smiling little man who went carelessly about their labyrinths humming snatches of operas saw all things at once, and could draw a gun in the wink of an eyelash.

Petrosino knew the under world of New York like an open book. When it suited his purposes to adopt a disguise he was an adept at the art. A few deft changes made him a laborer, a prosperous padrone, or a flashy young sporting-man. Thus he penetrated the inmost secrets of the back rooms of Mulberry, Mott, and Elizabeth streets, those of the 12th street Little Italy and the newer Italian section on the east side of Harlem. He sat and sipped red wine while cunning murders were planned within earshot. He knew the earmarks of every section of his native country and could often tell by inspecting the scene of a crime whether its perpetrator was a Sicilian, a Neapolitan, or came from the banks of the Tiber. He knew all their dialects. He was untiring in the pursuit, and never forgot a crime that balked him. Thus it came about that the chief feature of plot-making was to devise a way of keeping the trail from the keen eyes of "Joe" Petrosino.

This man who so well served his adopted city was born in Southern Italy forty-four years ago. He was brought to New York by his parents in 1869, and was educated in the public schools here. His father was a merchant tailor.

Young Petrosino had musical ambitions. At the first chance he studied music, and soon became a

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professional harpist and violinist. As a musician he roved about the country, visiting several States, gaining that experience with men and keen power of observation that later proved so valuable. This did not pay, however, and "Joe" took a job in the Street Cleaning Department, where Inspector Williams discovered him. He did not take the inspector's advice immediately, however, He served for some time as clerk in a banking-house before he finally joined the police in October of 1883. Then he pounded the pavement for fourteen years before his promotion to Mulberry Street.

Petrosino had not been attached to the bureau long before his work began to tell. Threats of all kinds poured in. But he kept at it, and the old-time criminals one by one fell before him. He was made a detective sergeant, and through all the changes that came to the bureau he remained. He long had urged the establishment of an Italian squad, and when Commissioner McAdoo went to Mulberry Street Petrosino's plan was adopted, and he became head of the new squad. Then he made a census of the Italian secret fraternities in America and began tabulating facts about them. Thus he built up a piece of police machinery that has proved of the utmost value.

He never failed to inspire confidence among those with whom he worked. When G. G. Randaccio, son of Professor Randaccio, of the Palermo Institute, was stabbed to death in Prince Street, this city, in 1902, Petrosino the next day arrested a man. The prisoner sent word to his many friends in the Mulberry-street district to look out for "Joe" Petrosino. Yet the detective so held the confidence of these people that he was able to gather from them enough evidence to prosecute successfully two other members of the band who had killed Randaccio.

Counterfeit-detecting was also a field in which Petrosino worked at first, but later he gave all his attention to the Black Hand. He devoted himself to the study of explosives, knives, and other deadly weapons and handwriting. He knew the name and location of almost every dealer in knives in the city.

A neat bit of detective work was the unearthing by Petrosino of the murderer of a man found stabbed to death in Van Cortlandt Park a few years ago. Trampled in the mud amid the bushes was a scrap of paper, on which a name and address were barely legible—"Sabbato Gizzio, Box 239, Lambertville, N. J." The detective went to Lambertville and found that Gizzio was a railroad laborer. The man admitted he had written his name on a scrap of paper and had given it to his friend, Antonio Trosiello, who had gone to the city with several hundred dol-

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly, people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man.

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

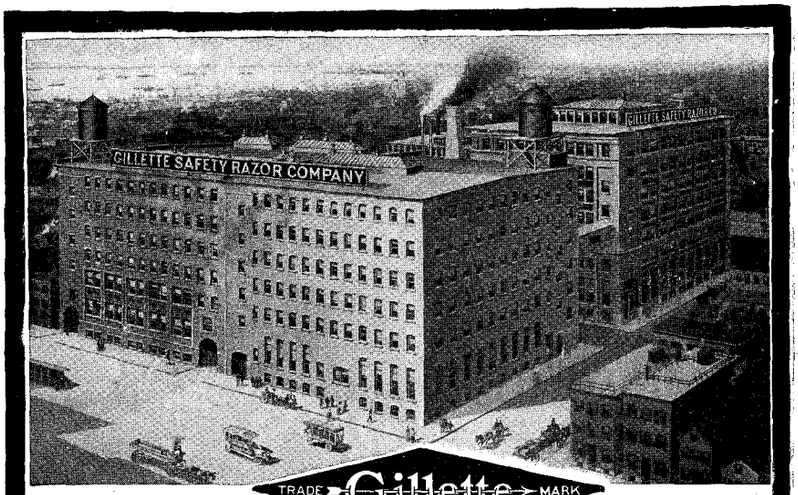
"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the $500.00 worth of medecine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE Gillette Company begs to announce the construction of an hundred-thousand dollar addition to its present million-dollar factory in Boston —the fourth enlargement of facilities in four years.

The present factory contains about four acres of floor space and employs seventeen hundred people. The new addition is to increase the blade equipment, which has been greatly taxed during the past three months.

Foreign demand has become so great that GILLETTE factories have been established in Canada, England, France and Germany.

The GILLETTE is literally known the world over. It is in use and on sale in every country on the globe. Wherever you go you can buy GILLETTE blades.

The GILLETTE has been granted basic patents by twenty-two foreign Governments and is protected by over a hundred Registrations of Trade Mark.

The GILLETTE is one of the world's greatest inventions. It enables a man to shave himself in from two to five minutes—a clean, satisfying shave no matter how rough the beard or tender the skin. It can be adjusted for a light or close shave, and best of all it requires *no stropping—no honing*. Standard set, $5.00. On sale everywhere.

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Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

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is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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all important frictional points have been made Anti-Frictional

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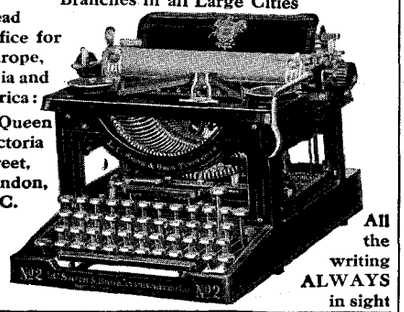
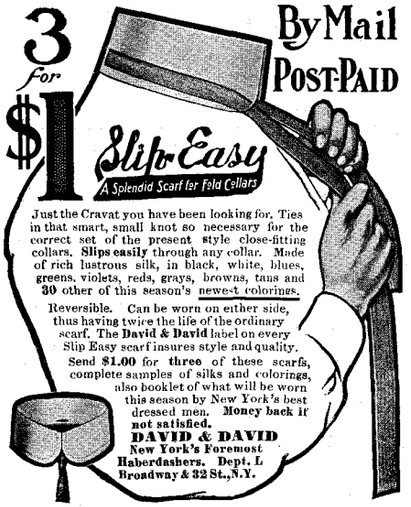


All the writing ALWAYS in sight

3 for $1 By Mail Post-Paid

Slip-Easy
A Splendid Scarf for Fold Collars



Just the Cravat you have been looking for. Ties in that smart, small knot so necessary for the correct set of the present style close-fitting collars. **Slips easily** through any collar. Made of rich lustrous silk, in black, white, blues, greens, violets, reds, grays, browns, tans and **30** other of this season's newest colorings.

Reversible. Can be worn on either side, thus having twice the life of the ordinary scarf. The **David & David** label on every Slip Easy scarf insures style and quality.

Send **$1.00** for **three** of these scarfs, complete samples of silks and colorings, also booklet of what will be worn this season by New York's best dressed men. **Money back if not satisfied.**

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New York's Foremost Haberdashers. Dept. L
Broadway & 32 St., N.Y.

lars in his belt. Gizzio went to New York and identified the body. He then recalled that Trosiello had left Lambertville with a fellow laborer, Antonio Strollo. Strollo had been seen later in Lambertville with a wounded hand. Back to Lambertville went Petrosino, and there he found an Italian with a wounded hand. He proved to be Strollo, and when confronted with the body of the murdered man he confest.

Another case in 1898 was that of the murder of Natalo Brogno, when Angelo Carboni was found kicking the prostrate body. There was apparently a clear case, and Carboni was convicted and sentenced to death. But Petrosino was not satisfied. He kept at work after the conviction and learned that there had been a third man in the quarrel, a man named Caramello. This man he traced to Montreal, thence to Nova Scotia and back to New York, finally landing him in hiding in an alley in Baltimore, where Petrosino, in the disguise of a health inspector, caught him. The man confest the murder in time to save Carboni's life.

The famous 11th street barrel murder baffled Petrosino for, tho he identified the mutilated victim and arrested a man who the police were morally certain committed the murder, the evidence was too weak for conviction.

Petrosino foretold the assassination of President McKinley and warned the Washington authorities. For three months he worked on the case, posing as an anarchist all over the country, but was unable to quash the plot.

THE MOST DRAMATIC EVENT IN PEARY'S LIFE

ROBERT E. PEARY, the Arctic explorer, says that the most dramatic event in his life occurred on a five-hundred-mile trip somewhere up around the North Pole. The party had lost most of its provisions through accident and the dogs were gradually being killed off to provide food. Finally it became imperative that a fresh supply be secured to prevent the starvation of all concerned. Every attempt to this end failed, until finally Peary determined to stake all on the chance of finding musk-oxen in the lowlands along the coast, an extremely dangerous and treacherous territory. As he tells it in *The Delineator* (April):

The specter of famine was drawing nearer. We made our way down the ice-slope, three weak and weary men, with nine starving and exhausted dogs, in that gaunt and frozen solitude. The snow glistened under the cold white sun. We knew that there was not a human being within five hundred miles of us and that our rations were well-nigh exhausted. We offered up an unspoken prayer, and thought of the far-off lands where our loved ones were, where flowers bloomed and birds sang. It was a desperate venture, yet each of us would do the same thing again.

The clouds were descending in leaden masses, and we hurried on, eager to pass the landward slope of clear blue ice before the breaking of the snow-storm. As the snow approached us, we pitched the tent behind a cone of shingle, partly sheltered from the hissing, howling Niagara of wind and snow. We were still nearly a mile above the level of the sea.

Two days later the storm ceased, and we began to prepare for our journey down the ice-slope. Once more we left Lee behind, and Matt Henson and I prest onward with four days' half-rations on our sledge. We marched steadily forward for twelve hours; then I left Matt with the sledge and went down with my rifle to look for game. Not a trace of musk-oxen was to be found, tho they had been plentiful there three years before. Were they migratory? And were we too early for their coming? Or had our coming in 1892 frightened them away permanently? Late in the day I returned to Matt, weak and hungry, and empty-handed. All we had was a little dog's food—walrus-flesh mixt with rancid blubber—yet it tasted delicious.

We ate very little, keeping what we could for the dogs.

We started once more, finding our way into a chasm-like canon between vertical cliffs, its floor heaped with sharp-pointed boulders. To get the sledge through was hopeless, so we turned back once more. A few miles farther on I came across a fresh hare track, and, following it eagerly, came on the white hare a few hundred yards farther. I called to Matt

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Are not an Expense
THEY SAVE EXPENSE

The less money you have, the more you need shoe trees.

A good tree does for your shoes what the pressing-iron does for your clothing—it smoothes out all the creases and wrinkles.

More than this, a good tree will keep your shoes from pinching your feet and giving you corns and bunions.

But even if you don't care a hill of beans how your shoes look—even if you are utterly reckless as to the present and future comfort of your feet—you cannot afford to do without shoe trees.

The reason is that a pair of the right kind will last you a lifetime, and **during your lifetime will enable you to get about double the wear out of every pair of shoes you buy.**

The LEADAM SHOE TREE is the **right** tree. It fits the shoe just as snugly after the shoe has been stretched by wear as when the shoe is new. The adjustable lever **automatically** takes up the stretch and holds the shoe **at all times** in the **exact** position and shape that its maker intended.

LEADAM TREES give plenty of open space inside the shoe for air to enter. **Nothing in them that can break, slip, or refuse to work.** They are lightly constructed on scientific lines which give them a strength that makes them as serviceable in the heavy boot of a workman as in the dainty shoe of a lady.

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A pair of LEADAM TREES will earn their cost in a few weeks by saving your shoes.

I want you to prove this to your own satisfaction. If your dealer won't supply you, sit down **now** and send me the size, width and shape of toe of your shoe. Enclose a dollar bill. I shall ship the trees promptly postpaid. You keep them for 10 days. If you don't like them, send them back, and I will refund your money.

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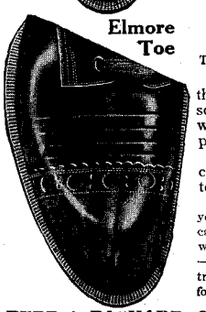

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All Burrojaps leathers come under this Guarantee.

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to stop the dogs and bring his rifle. He was so weak and unnerved that, excellent shot as he was, he twice fired and twice missed the hare, which squatted there, a fluffy white form amid the rocks. But the third shot went true, and the white form sank in a shapeless mass in the snow. We camped at once, close to a little pond, and ate that hare to the last morsel. It was our first full meal for nearly forty days, and in a twinkling it was gone.

The snow began again. We lay down beside the pond, without tent or covering of any kind, and fell into a deep sleep as the snowflakes covered us. In the morning we started once more after musk-oxen, the specter of famine now seeming to tread on our heels. At last, at the entrance of a valley, I found a track, but so indistinct that it might have been made six months before. Then, later, I found the track of a calf, evidently of the present season. My hopes rose; for the first time I felt more confident. I came on yet more tracks, only a few days old, and my hopes grew almost to certainty. I fastened the dogs to a rock, and tied thongs round their muzzles so that they could neither bark and disturb the game nor chew themselves loose by biting their harness. Matt and I hurried eagerly down the valley, Winchester in hand, with our eyes glued to the tracks.

Soon the tracks became more numerous and we saw that we were at the spot where the animals had fed the day before, digging away the snow to get at the frozen grass and moss beneath. We swept the whole valley with the field-glass, but still not a trace of a living thing! We went farther down the valley to a region free of snow, and there we saw—two snow-ptarmigan. As this was a region of glaciers, where the ice incessantly snaps with a noise like the crack of a rifle, I did not fear that a real rifle-crack would scare the musk-oxen if they were there; so Matt took one ptarmigan and I the other, and the two were soon bagged.

We went back to the feeding-ground of the day before, and began to circle round it methodically, to see whither the tracks led out of it, and finally traced them up the slope of the mountains.

At last, on a little terrace below the crest of the white ridge, we spied a group of black dots that showed us our quest was ended. The herd was found! We climbed the slope up the wind toward the musk-oxen and reached the edge of the terrace completely exhausted. We had to lie down behind a big boulder to rest and gather strength. The herd was not two hundred yards off. We counted twenty-two, bulls cows, and calves. The cows and calves were lying down. One old bull was standing guard and two bulls were locking horns.

We were too tremulous with excitement and our eyes were too weak from the glare of the snow desert to trust ourselves to shoot straight at that distance. There was nothing for it but to rush up to them, and even then they might escape.

It is curious, but it is true that that one good meal had made us far more ravenous than before. A long spell of short rations dulls the power of feeling. That one good feed made us feel how ravenously hungry we really were. As we lay there behind our boulder, watching the big black musk-oxen, they were not game for us, but meat; we were *not* hunters, but bloodthirsty savages.

We rose and dashed forward, grasping our rifles. The old bull gave the alarm, snorting and stamping his hoofs, and in a moment the whole herd was facing us, with heads down and horns arrayed against us. Had I had breath to yell, I could have yelled for joy.

When we were fifty yards off, the big bull sank his head still lower. It was the signal to charge. Without slackening my pace, I pointed my rifle, aiming at the back of the neck, above the thick shield of the horns. That bullet meant our lives. If it missed and the herd charged on, we should be crusht like ice-crystals under the black avalanche of thundering beasts. *That* was the most dramatic moment of my life.

The shot went true. The great bull fell. That stopped the herd, and our rifles, cracking again and again, did cruel execution. We had killed half a dozen, when the herd disappeared over the ridge. And then, like savages, we glutted ourselves with warm, raw flesh.

That shot saved us. But of our sixty noble dogs, only one ever got back to our quarters at McCormick Bay.

The Best Assurance that the highest possible worth and quality is represented in a casket purchased, lies in the simple statement of the Funeral Director that it is made by the NATIONAL CASKET CO.

The Purpose of These Announcements

is to simplify and safeguard those offices which nearly everyone is sometimes called upon to perform.

No one is likely to voluntarily seek information on this subject in advance of its need. When the need arises there is not opportunity for well-advised inquiry and discrimination. It is proper, therefore, that everyone should include, in a general knowledge of things, where and how to make befitting funeral arrangements without confusion or doubt.

How the NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY has established a standard for every grade of caskets and funeral accessories—how its broad, progressive, educational policy has identified with its products funeral directors of highest principle and ability everywhere—are things that make so great a difference that it becomes your duty to know them.

The National Casket may be identified by the inconspicuous removable National mark which the Funeral Director will point out on request.

WHETHER of moderate or elaborate grade, NATIONAL CASKETS are highly superior, in quality of materials used, in manner of building, in beautiful, befitting character and design.

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ONE of the finest of human qualities is the unselfish desire to make the burial a highest form of tribute. No other effort can so well fulfil this deep sense of respect as the simple inquiry suggested in the opening paragraph of this announcement.

THE NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY makes no sales direct, but maintains showrooms in 23 cities for the convenience of the Funeral Director and purchaser.

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Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

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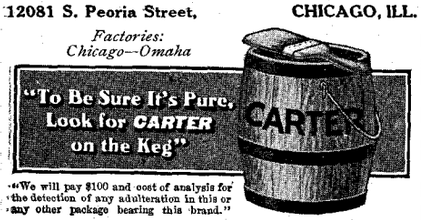

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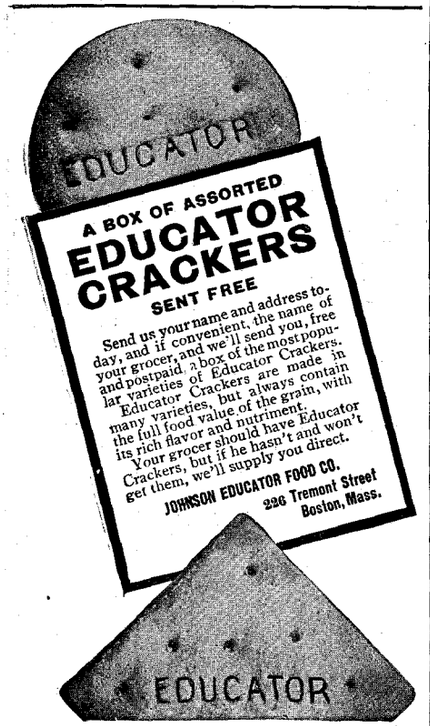
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SHEAR WIT

Girls is Girls.—PENSION INQUIRY OFFICER—"Have you ever been in the hands of the police?"

APPLICANT—"Well, 'er sir, you see I used to be a cook! Girls will be girls! Besides, it was a good many years ago, and he was a sergeant."—*Punch.*

A Philanthropist.—"James," protested the father, "what do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?"

"Father, I'm a benefactor," said the boy, giving his auger a few more vicious turns. "I'm making knot-holes in baseball fences for poor boys."—*Puck.*

The Real Scrap.—Two muscular individuals were hammering at each other in the ring.

"Horrible!" ejaculated a tender-hearted spectator.

"Horrible, nothing," said a regular patron. "If you want to see a real scrap get next to them when they divide the purse."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Proof.—NELL—"I'm afraid Mr. Guzzler had too much drink at the dinner last night."

BELLE—"What makes you think so?"

NELL—"When the charlotte russe was served he tried to blow the froth off."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Penalty.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What was Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnnie?"

JOHNNIE (confidently)—"He had to marry Eve."—*Life.*

Philosophy.—Philosophy is finding out how many things there are in the world which you can't have if you want them, and don't want if you can have them.—*Puck.*

Patient.—WEARY (lying under the apple tree)—"Say, mister, kin I have one of dem apples?"

FARMER—"Why, them apples won't be ripe for four months yit."

WEARY—"Oh, dat's all right. I ain't in no hurry. I'll wait!"—*Life.*

Correct.—"What's the best thing to induce chest expansion?"

"Medals."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Time to Strike.—JOHNNY—"They're makin' shingles out o' cement now'days."

DICKEY—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cheering Him On.—CUSTOMER (who wants a bottle of ipecacuanhua wine)—"I—I—I— want a bo—bo—bottle of ip—pip—pip—"

SHOP BOY (who has received notice)—"'Ooray!"—*Tatler.*

Drest for the Season.—BONES (telling a story)—"Well, the evening wore on——"

JONES—"It did, eh? What did it wear?"

BONES—"Well, if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."—*Life.*

When Diplomacy Failed.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks."

COOK—"Ah, go on wid yer blarney!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

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A Cave.—CHOLLY—"The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling."

ETHEL—"Did he recommend any special course of study?"—*London Public Opinion.*

If Convenient.—The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient:

"The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the bookshelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient."—*The Universalist Leader.*

At the Vicar's.—VICAR'S WIFE—"No, the vicar is not in just now. Is there any message you would like me to give him when he returns?"

OLD WOMAN (cheerfully)—"Please, mum, Martha Higgins would like to be buried at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon."—*Punch.*

Not a Case for a Surgeon.—A country parson was one day going his usual round of visiting, when he was stopt by one of his congregation, an old farm hand, who said, "An' hoo be yer darter this marning, yer reverend?"

"My daughter!" exclaimed the parson, rather surprized; "oh, she is quite well, thank you."

"What!" cried the rustic, "quite well! Why, I heard she had a cycle accident yesterday, an' busted her inner tubing!"—*The Argonaut.*

He Went to Sleep, But—.—Recently a friend who had heard that I sometimes suffer from insomnia told me of a sure cure. "Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed," said he, "and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour." I did as he suggested, and now for the benefit of others who may be afflicted with insomnia, I feel it to be my duty to report what happened, so far as I am able to recall the details.

First, let me say my friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him, when the dragon on which I was riding slipt out of his skin and left me floating in mid-air. While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountainside the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station.

"We passed your station four hundred years ago," he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket.

At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the center-pole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above. Then I awoke, and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes.—*The Good Health Clinic.*

A Precaution.—"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'"

"Why?"

"So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

Domestic Tragedy.—"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?"

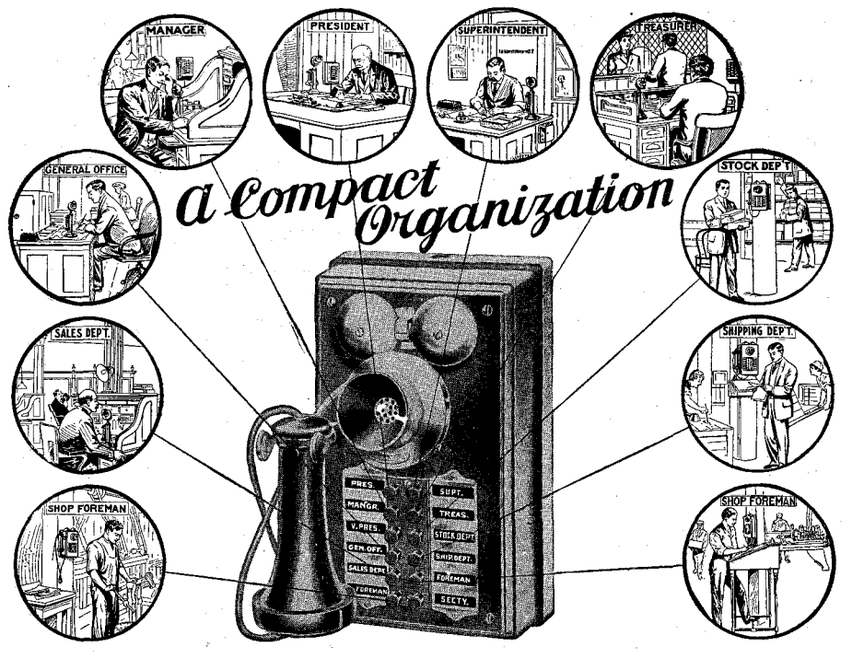
"The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it; she took with her the recipe-book for all the things John's mother used to make."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Coming Down Easy.—Inquiries after the welfare of Patrick Conroy were answered by his devoted friend, Terence Dolan, who was at the Conroys' in the double capacity of nurse and cook. "No, he's not dangerous hurt at all," was Mr. Dolan's reply to a solemnly whispered question at the door.

"We heard he had a bad fall, and was all broke to pieces," whispered the neighbor.

"'Tis a big story you've heard," said Mr. Dolan, in his cheerful roar. 'Thrue, he fell off'n the roof o' the Brady stables, where he was shingling, and he broke his lift leg, knocked out a couple o' teeth, and broke his collar-bone.

"Mind ye, if he'd have fell clear to the ground,



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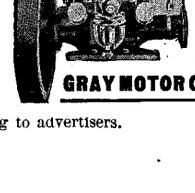

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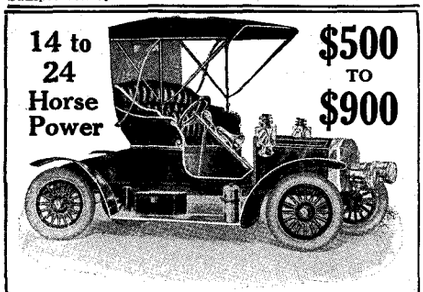

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it might have hurted him bad, but sure there was a big pile of shtones and lumber that broke his fall."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Proviso.—HOAX—"Here comes Borleigh. Do you know him to speak to?"

JOAX—"Not if I see him first."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Not Expert Testimony.—TEACHER OF GEOMETRY—"What? Your father told you that that was the shortest distance between two points! What is your father?"

BOY—"He runs a taxicab, ma'am."—*Puck.*

The Question.—MRS. YOUNGWIFE—"What is the first question you ask of a maid whom you think of employing?"

MRS. OLDONE—"I always say first, 'Have you ever lived with me before?'"—*Life.*

Where Courage Failed.—"With one wave of my wand," says the fairy, "I can make you grow young again."

"Excuse me," replied the woman, "if I decline your kind offer. If you can bring youth to me at my present age, all right; but I positively refuse to travel back through pyrography, the first stages of bridge, the habit back, the straight front, balloon sleeves, and all the rest of the fads I can remember."—*Life.*

Detective Story.—"It is believed that the robbery must have taken place after midday on February 20, when the treasure was certainly intact, and before two o'clock on the afternoon of February 22, at which time the discovery was made."—*Daily Chronicle.*

The author of "Sherlock Holmes" has not lived in vain.—*Punch.*

Sure of That.—OFFICER (to recruit who has missed every shot)—"Good heavens, man, where are your shots going?"

RECRUIT (tearfully)—"I don't know, sir; they left here all right!"—*Punch.*

Up-to-Date.—"When we take charge of the government," says the wise old suffragette, "we will make some changes in the naval bureau."

"I should hope so!" agrees the enthusiastic young suffragette. "Why, bureaus are hopelessly out of style! We will have a combination wardrobe and chiffonier."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 12.—The British naval estimates show an increase of $14,116,000 over last year.

Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, of the New York police force, is murdered in Palermo, Sicily.

March 14.—The German ship *Margretha* is sunk in a collision with the Norwegian steamer *Mascot*, and twenty lives are lost.

March 16.—A strike of the State employees in the telegraph, postal, and telephone departments is declared in Paris.

March 17.—Four persons are killed and thirty injured by the Boston Express on the Canadian Pacific, which crashed into the Windsor-street station at Montreal.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 15.—Mr. Cannon is reelected Speaker of the House, and a resolution amending the rules in important particulars is adopted.

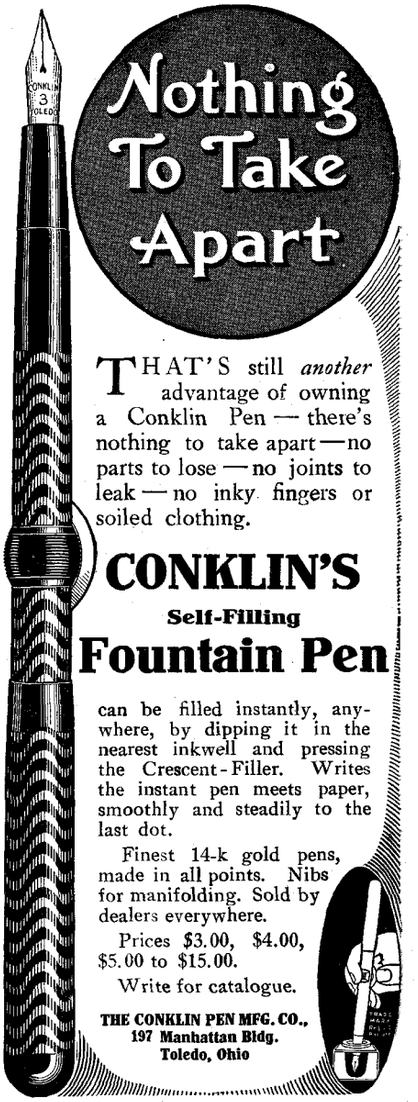
It is announced in Washington that the United States and Great Britain have reached an agreement on the personnel of the Hague tribunal which is to consider the Newfoundland fisheries question.

March 16.—The President transmits his tariff-revision message to Congress.

GENERAL

March 12.—The United States chargé at Managua, Nicaragua, is withdrawn, and there is an intimation that the United States and Mexico are prepared to force Nicaragua to observe the terms of the recent Central-American Convention.

March 17.—The Federal Circuit Court decides in Richmond, Va., that shipments of liquor into "dry" territory, on bona fide orders, are legal.



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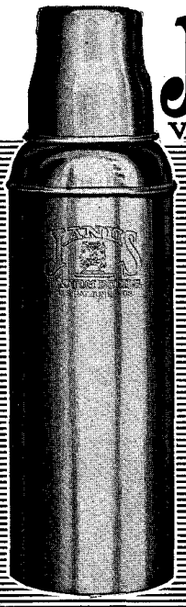

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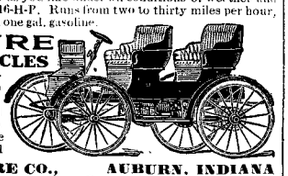

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"B. F. R.," Lafayette, Ala.—"Is it correct to write 'should' or 'would' in the following sentence, 'If agreeable, I *should* be pleased to accompany you to church this evening'?"

Assuming that the speaker desires to be courteous, and to show deference at the same time, we think "*I should*, etc.," may be used. If simple futurity alone be intended, we believe "I *shall* be pleased," etc., is to be preferred to either form given above.

"O. M.," Nanuet, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether the following from *Harper's Weekly* of March 6 are good usage: (1) 'Governor *Hughes*' move for direct-primary nominations,' etc.; (2) 'Distinguished men of letters in France—Berlioz, *St.-Beuve*, *Theophile* Gautier,' etc. (3) '*Pretty much all* the methods,' etc. (4) 'To *try* no mere experiments,' etc. (5) 'Nothing else could result from a civilization *where* man is against man,' etc. (6) '*All of this* was done without sensationalism,' etc."

"O. M." should bear in mind that papers, owing to the speed necessary in their production, can scarcely hope to attain the same literary excellence as is displayed in some books. An occasional error such as those noted below would therefore seem somewhat excusable. (1) The following is the commonly accepted rule on this point: "Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound (*s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or dental *ge*) add the apostrophe and *s* except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound; as, *James's* reign." "Hughes'" in the quotation you cite should therefore be "Hughes's." (2) The words italicized should read "Sainte-Beuve" and "Théophile." (3) "Pretty much" is colloquial, and therefore not good literary English. (4) This is a palpable, tho somewhat common, mistake. Since an *experiment* is a trial, the colloquial phrase "try the *experiment*" uses the word as a cognate accusative, as in *do* the *deed*. The usual expression in speaking of a formal or exact trial is "*make* the experiment." A man of science *conducts* (a series of) experiments for the discovery of truth. (5) Few of our available modern grammars discuss the point you here raise. Bullions' "English Grammar" (page 250) says: "*Where* should not be used for *in which*, unless the reference is *to place*. This rule is practically the same as the one given by the eminent grammarian Goold Brown. It might be claimed that "civilization" in the sentence you cite is a state or condition rather than a place, and that "where" therefore should be "in which." However, literature has frequent similar examples of this use of "where," modern newspapers and periodicals particularly making frequent use of both expressions indiscriminately. (7) *All of* is a popular idiom to emphasize the totality of that which is referred to; as, "How much of this shall I take?" "*All* (*i.e.*, the whole) *of* it." The best literary usage omits the *of* as needless. Lack of space prevents us from answering the other points you raise.

"E. M. E.," Hogan, Ga.—Your sentence should read, "A house and a barn *have* been built."

"C. H.," Rotterdam Jct., N. Y.—"What is the pronunciation of 'deaf'?"

It is preferably pronounced "def," the "e" having the same sound as in "met."

"M. V. S.," Amsterdam, Mo.—"Should the word 'wait' be substituted in the following sentence, 'You will *await* a time with patience until we return'?"

The sentence is correctly written, "You will *await* a time with patience until we return."

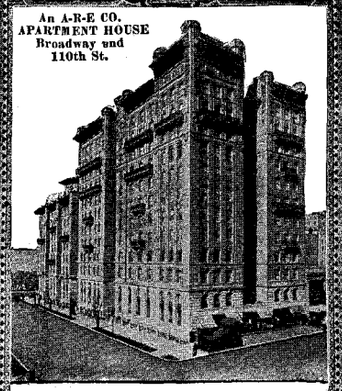
"L. R. Y.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Which is correct, 'I have Mr. *Jones*' hat,' or 'I have Mr. *Jones's* hat'?"

"I have Mr. *Jones's* hat" is correct. See answer (1) to "O. M.," above.

"G. W. H.," Lebanon, Pa.—"(1) Please pronounce upon the correctness of the use of '*no*' in the following sentence, 'Whether he or any other man had traced it or no.' Should 'not' be employed instead of 'no'? (2) What are hooligans?"

(1) "No" may be used correctly in the sentence cited. In this case it means "not" and is "used at the end of a sentence or clause to express an alternative condition; as, I will do it, whether or *no*" (STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1197). (2) "Hooligan (slang). A boisterously rude fellow; rowdy; street ruffian."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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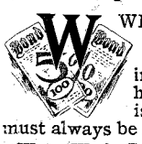

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE CONDITION OF TRADE

In reviewing conditions for the week ending March 13, *Bradstreet's* notes that developments both in trade and in industry "have been slightly more favorable." There is a better tone in various lines and some enlargement of activity. Better weather has been a factor in this improvement, as well as large shipments of grain due to high prices, the resumption of building operations in many cities, etc.

But, while the demand from jobbers has improved, conservatism prevails as to buying. In the retail trade there has been no marked enlargement of sales. Collections, however, show a slight improvement. *Bradstreet's* remarks further that there are "still many unsettled features and some soft spots." The totals of export trade "are depressing," displaying the effect of high prices here and of reduced buying-ability abroad. The coal trade remains "very unsettled," the bituminous branch of it being scarcely better than it was a year ago.

Meanwhile, wage reductions in the iron and steel trades are increasing. As for the crops, the reports from winter wheat "are rather more favorable," more moisture being reported in the Southwest. Crops entered the winter in a very low condition, and it remains to be seen what can be done with good weather in the spring. In the stock market, transactions "have fallen to the smallest point of the year." In all markets extreme quiet prevails, this including stocks, no less than grain, coffee, and cotton.

Dun's *Review*, for the close of the same week, asserts that milder weather will "stimulate spring sales," but trade "continues quiet." Everywhere is found "want of animation," but in the West conditions are better than in the East. Outside of New York, the bank clearings for the week were 12.7 per cent. better than last year and 7.7 per cent. better than in 1906. In New York, however, the clearings were 11.8 per cent. under those for 1906, which is accounted for by "the continued sluggishness of the security market." The reports from the dry-goods trade are declared to be encouraging, especially in the Western territory. The most encouraging feature of the iron and steel trade is "the better sentiment," which has been followed in some lines by an increased demand. Western dry-goods men, especially the jobbing houses of the Northwest, "report a satisfactory business," but in the Middle West conditions "are less satisfactory," due in the main to the coal and iron situation in that part of the country.

FEBRUARY BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the month of February, as recently compiled, show much larger totals than for the corresponding month last year. They are only 10 per cent. under those for February, 1906, when trade was very active. According to the statement issued by Dun's *Review*, the total clearings for the month in all cities making reports—these embracing more than 110 leading cities—were $11,-200,954,717, figures which show an increase over last year of 28.3 per cent. The loss in February as compared with 1906 (10 per cent.), was confined chiefly to eastern cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. In the South many cities reported larger clearings than in 1906, while in the West "the increase is generally heavy." Commenting further, the *Review* says:

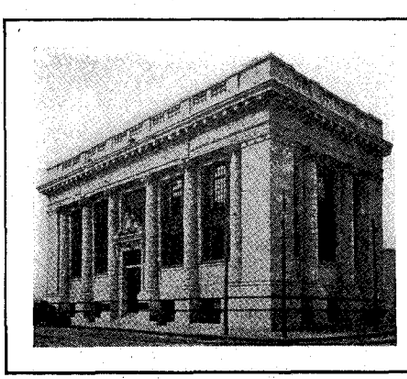
"There are noteworthy gains at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver. Nearly all New-England cities report large gains over a year ago, and at several cities exchanges exceed those of February, 1906, among them Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven, Fall River, New Bedford, and Holyoke.

"At Middle-Atlantic points the loss compared with 1906 is mainly at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and at other iron centers. Scranton, Reading, and Wilkesbarre report a considerable increase; also Buffalo, Albany, and Syracuse.

"In the South-Atlantic States there is a small loss at Baltimore and at Savannah compared with 1906, but other leading cities report larger bank clearings than in 1906, notably Atlanta, Richmond, Norfolk, Augusta, and Jacksonville.

"In the Middle South there is improvement at many points, notably at St. Louis, Louisville, Chattanooga, and Birmingham, and at most Texas cities, especially Galveston. The loss at New Orleans continues heavy and there is a decrease at Memphis, Nashville, and Mobile. In the Central West the gain at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis over 1906 denotes much greater activity, and there are smaller increases at Cincinnati and Detroit. Most of the cities in that section report gains over both preceding years.

"At the Far West bank clearings continue very large and nearly every city reports an increase over both years, notably St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and many smaller cities. Minneapolis continues to report a small decrease. At Pacific-coast points, Los Angeles, Tacoma, and Spokane report gains over 1906, but at San Francisco there is a decrease. The



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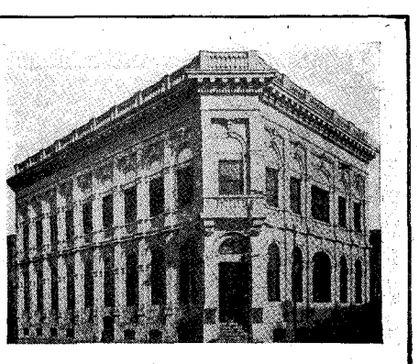

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comparison with 1906 at New York City is still disturbed by a considerable difference in the volume of stock-market operations, trading on the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1906, averaging 70 per cent. larger in volume than this year; hence the larger amount of bank clearings in that year."

In a table of totals apportioned to different sections, the same publication presents the following figures:

February	1909.	1908.	P.C.	1906.	P.C.
N. England..	$706,196,849	$599,353,297	+17.8	$734,740,714	− 3.9
Middle.....	734,244,379	694,731,357	+ 5.7	866,905,062	−15.3
So. Atlantic.	223,110,191	193,958,341	+15.0	219,956,851	+ 1.4
Southern....	544,986,326	496,655,437	+ 9.7	509,806,284	+ 6.9
Cent'l West..	1,387,009,187	1,222,920,673	+13.4	1,199,128,338	+15.7
Western....	416,222,414	364,056,813	+14.3	310,076,217	+34.2
Pacific.....	301,480,047	265,149,248	+13.7	309,272,456	− 2.6
Total.....	$4,313,249,393	$3,836,825,166	+12.4	$4,149,885,922	+ 3.9
N. Y. City...	6,887,705,324	4,896,030,828	+40.7	8,324,423,524	−17.3
U. S.....	$11,200,954,717	$8,732,855,994	+28.3	$12,474,309,446	−10.2
Average daily					
February....	$509,134,000	$379,733,000	+34.1	$567,014,000	−10.2
January.....	559,568,000	435,910,000	+28.1	628,276,000	−10.9
December...	552,865,000	376,746,000	+46.7	572,573,000	− 3.4
November...	563,771,000	402,892,000	+39.9	569,600,000	− 1.0

REBUILT BALTIMORE

Some striking figures affecting Baltimore, as rebuilt since the fire, are presented in *The Bankers' Magazine* for March. Five years have now passed since that memorable disaster, in which 1343 buildings in the heart of the business district were destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at $125,000,000. But, within eleven months after the fire, permits for new buildings numbering 1,699 had been issued. Of these, 579 were for stores, banks, office-buildings, hotels, warehouses, and manufactories; in other words, nearly one-half as many buildings as had been destroyed in the fire. The total expenditure for new buildings and improvements during the five years has been upward of $80,000,000, or within $45,000,000 of the total loss of the fire, the loss having included not only the buildings, but stocks of goods, office equipment, etc. The same magazine presents a series of interesting illustrations of new bank buildings in Baltimore, some of which are reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE

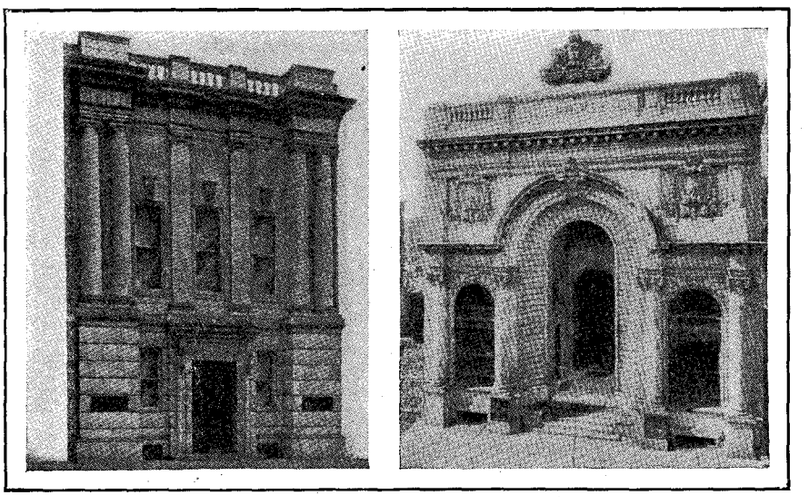
Bradstreet's notes that the "hesitation and irregularity" in commodity prices which prevailed in January this year "became more marked in February." This weakness it attributes mainly "to the quieting down of demand." There came about in February a drop of 1 per cent. in its approximate index number. While the declines did not largely outnumber the advances, and breadstuffs showed strength, the declines "were so widely scattered as to produce quite notable weaknesses in many groups of staples." Provisions showed the greatest weakness, important declines being reported in eggs, butter, and milk. Weakness was also shown by raw cotton, hemp, silk, iron, steel, and other metals.

But while the approximate index number showed a decline of 1 per cent. in February, it indicated a gain of 6.3 per cent. over June 1 of last year, and of 2.8 per cent. over March of last year. When a comparison is made with March of 1907, at which date the highest point of recent years was reached, a decline of 10 per cent. is shown. At the same time, a comparison with the record low prices which prevailed in 1896, shows that, even now, we have an advance over that date of 44 per cent. Below is a table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, showing groups of commodities which have gone to make up its total index number:

	July 1, 1896	*Mar.* 1, 1907	*Mar.* 1, 1908	*Feb.* 1, 1909	*Mar.* 1, 1909
Breadstuffs..	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.1048	$0.0996	$0.1079
Live stock....	.1855	.3315	.2840	.3425	.3405
Provisions...	1.3619	2.1049	1.9117	2.0486	2.0020
Fruits.....	.1210	.2003	.1619	.1528	.1513
H. & L.....	.8250	1.1975	1.0700	1.2050	1.1900
Textiles.....	1.5799	2.7369	2.4850	2.3723	2.3745
Metals.....	.3757	.8466	.5609	.5555	.5478
Coal & Coke	.0048	.0080	.0062	.0062	.0062
Oils.....	.2082	.3428	.3260	.4592	.4461
Naval stores.	.0402	.1170	.0802	.0702	.0657
Bldg mat....	.0716	.0906	.0849	.0841	.0819
Chem. & dru.	.6607	.7083	.6606	.6258	.6158
M'cellaneous.	.2150	.3632	.2500	.2804	.2810
Total.....	5.7019	9.1293	7.9862	8.3022	8.2167

Another table presents approximate index numbers for various periods for a series of years extending back to 1892. The lines set in full-faced type indicate "important swings."

Jan. 1, 1891	**$8.1382**	**Dec 1, 1902**	**$8.1413**
April 1, 1892	7.9776	Jan. 1, 1903	8.0789
July 1, 1892	7.3829	Feb. 1, 1903	8.0824
Oct. 1, 1892	7.6089	Mar. 1, 1903	8.1300
Jan. 1, 1893	7.8317	April 1, 1903	8.1247
April 1, 1893	7.8395	May 1, 1903	7.9567
July 1, 1893	7.2869	June 1, 1903	7.8751
Oct. 1, 1893	7.1717	July 1, 1903	7.8706
Jan. 1, 1894	6.9391	Aug. 1, 1903	7.7473
April 1, 1894	6.6660	Sept. 1, 1903	7.7583



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Oct. 1, 1894	6.5566	Nov. 1, 1903	7.8671
Jan. 1, 1895	6.8220	Dec. 1, 1903	7.8383
April 1, 1895	5.9722	Jan. 1, 1904	7.9885
July 1, 1895	6.4204	Feb. 1, 1904	8.0973
Oct. 1, 1895	6.5241	Mar. 1, 1904	8.0882
Jan. 1, 1896	6.3076	April 1, 1904	7.9690
April 1, 1896	5.8691	May 1, 1894	7.9352
July 1, 1896	**5.7019**	June 1, 1904	7.7877
Oct. 1, 1896	5.7712	**July 1, 1904**	**7.6318**
Jan. 1, 1897	6.1164	Aug. 1, 1904	7.7623
April 1, 1897	6.0460	Sept. 1, 1904	7.7845
July 1, 1897	5.8537	Oct. 1. 1904	7.9213
Oct. 1, 1897	6.4477	Nov. 1, 1904	8.0015
Jan. 1, 1898	6.5784	Dec. 1, 1904	8.0579
April 1, 1898	6.4286	Jan. 1, 1905	8.0827
July 1, 1898	6.5820	Feb. 1, 1905	8.0805
Oct. 1, 1898	6.6962	Mar. 1, 1905	8.0979
Jan. 1, 1899	6.8020	April 1, 1905	7.9996
Feb. 1, 1899	6.8903	May 1, 1905	7.9700
Mar. 1, 1899	6.9639	June 1, 1905	7.9073
April 1, 1899	6.8786	July 1, 1905	7.9160
May 1, 1899	6.8896	Aug. 1, 1905	8.1111
June 1, 1899	6.9973	Sept. 1, 1905	8.2795
July 1, 1899	7.0918	Oct. 1, 1905	8.2298
Aug. 1, 1899	7.2138	Nov. 1, 1905	8.2097
Sept. 1, 1899	7.4584	Dec. 1, 1905	8.3014
Oct. 1, 1899	7.6396	Jan. 1, 1906	8.3289
Nov. 1, 1899	7.7173	Feb. 1, 1906	8.2415
Dec. 1, 1899	7.9783	Mar. 1, 1906	8.2321
Jan. 1, 1900	8.0171	April 1, 1906	8.2987
Feb. 1, 1900	**8.2307**	May 1, 1906	8.3054
Mar. 1, 1900	8.2223	June 1, 1906	8.3203
April 1, 1900	8.1275	July 1, 1906	8.2835
May 1, 1900	7.9944	Aug. 1, 1906	8.3376
June 1, 1900	7.8088	Sept. 1, 1906	8.4528
July 1, 1900	7.7215	Oct. 1, 1906	8.5580
Aug. 1, 1900	7.7313	Nov. 1, 1906	8.7509
Sept. 1, 1900	7.6581	Dec. 1, 1906	8.9023
Oct. 1, 1900	7.7507	Jan. 1, 1907	8.9172
Nov. 1, 1900	7.6474	Feb. 1, 1907	8.9953
Dec. 1, 1900	7.6980	**Mar. 1, 1907**	**9.1293**
Jan. 1, 1901	7.5673	April 1, 1907	8.9640
Feb 1, 1901	7.5678	May 1, 1907	8.9356
Mar. 1, 1901	7.5535	June 1, 1907	8.9901
April 1, 1901	7.5263	July 1, 1907	9.0409
May 1, 1901	7.4308	Aug. 1, 1907	8.9304
June 1, 1901	**7.4181**	Sept. 1, 1907	8.8297
July 1, 1901	7.5151	Oct. 1, 1907	8.8506
Aug. 1, 1901	7.5857	Nov. 1, 1907	8.7468
Sept. 1, 1901	7.6051	Dec. 1, 1907	8.5246
Oct. 1, 1901	7.7276	Jan. 1, 1908	8.2949
Nov. 1, 1901	7.6706	Feb. 1, 1908	8.1289
Dec. 1, 1901	7.7275	Mar. 1, 1908	7.9862
Jan. 1, 1902	7.6604	April 1, 1908	8.0650
Feb. 1, 1902	7.6884	May 1, 1908	7.9629
Mar. 1, 1902	7.7632	**June 1, 1908**	7.7227
April 1, 1902	7.7838	July 1, 1908	7.8224
May 1, 1902	7.8828	Aug. 1, 1908	7.9328
June 1, 1902	7.8695	Sept. 1, 1908	7.9051
July 1, 1902	7.8380	Oct. 1, 1908	8.0139
Aug. 1, 1902	7.8754	Nov. 1, 1908	8.0674
Sept. 1, 1902	7.9271	Dec. 1, 1908	8.2133
Oct. 1, 1902	7.9924	Jan. 1, 1909	8.2631
Nov. 1, 1902	8.0894	**Feb. 1, 1909**	**8.3022**
		Mar. 1, 1909	8.2167

A third table, compiled by the same paper, shows which products had advanced, which declined, and which remained unchanged for March 1 of this year, as compared with March 1, 1908. From this it appears that thirty-eight products are now higher, fifty are lower, and eighteen have not changed:

INCREASES.		
Wheat	Lard	Lead
Corn	Coffee	Quicksilver
Flour	Tea	Linseed oil
Beeves, live	Salt	Cotton-seed oil
Sheep, live	Rice	Olive oil
Hogs, live	Beans	Brick
Horses	Apples	Spruce timber
Beef, carcasses	Hides	Alcohol
Hogs, carcasses	Hemlock leather	Rubber
Beef, family	Union leather	Tobacco
Pork	Oak leather	Ground bone
Bacon	Wool, O. and Pa.	Cotton seed
Hams	Jute	
DECREASES.		
Oats	Hemp	Petroleum, refined
Barley	Silk	Castor oil
Rye	Flax	Rosin
Mutton	Print cloths	Turpentine
Eggs	Standard sheetings	Tar
Butter	Ginghams	Glass
Cheese	Cotton sheetings	Hemlock timber
Mackerel	Iron ore	Bicar'nate soda
Codfish	Pig iron, eastern	Carbolic acid
Sugar	Pig iron, southern	Caustic soda
Peas	Pig iron, Bessemer	Sulfuric acid
Potatoes	Steel billets	Phosphate rock
Peanuts	Steel beams	Opium
Lemons	Silver	Quinin
Raisins	Tin	Paper
Currants	Bituminous coal	Hay
Cotton	Connellsville coke	
UNCHANGED.		
Milk	Steel rails	Borax
Bread	Tin plates	Nitric acid
Molasses	Copper	Hops
Cranberries	Southern coke	Lime
Wool, Australian	Petroleum, crude	Nails
Anthracite coal	Alum	Yellow pine

EXPORTS OF GOLD TO LONDON

An article on shipments of gold to London and the circumstances in which they are made, appeared recently in the New York *Evening Post*, called out by the shipment of $1,400,000 in bars on a recent Wednesday, followed the next day by an engagement of $2,000,000 more. These were the first exports of American gold to England that had taken place since June 24, 1907. Moreover, there had been, previous to 1907, "no gold exports of any importance from here to the English market since 1900." A table has been compiled by the writer, showing how "trifling are the amounts of gold which England has been able during the past eight years to procure from the United States." This period includes the year 1904, "when our shipments to Europe as a whole were very large." The following is the table, not only the shipments going to England being shown, but the much larger ones which we have made to Germany and France in the years from 1895 down to 1908.

To	France.	Germany.	England.
1908	$32,362,329	$19,017,843	$4,597
1907	25,283,894	2,618,723	4,366,326
1906	None	None	50,000
1905	25,352,522	11,287	26,750
1904	76,515,708	2,699,031	3,030
1903	20,289,981	3,083,285	None
1902	18,806,515	4,953,498	190,925
1901	34,213,129	14,799,900	1,635,663
1900	17,159,481	5,122,269	18,966,593
1899	7,397,580	3,267,100	20,258,105
1898	800,000	12,700	162,956
1897	15,385,323	12,324,193	873,613
1896	8,474,541	29,118,014	10,061,379
1895	13,588,473	12,815,191	59,655,639

The writer undertakes to answer the question why the London market got our gold in quantity in 1895 and 1896 and again in 1899 and 1900, whereas it "has scarcely got in touch with direct remittances from America since then." The explanation given is as follows:

"In 1895 and 1896, England was steadily withdrawing capital from this country, where the after-panic stagnation no longer gave inviting opportunity for it; in 1899, the Bank of England was accumulating gold from every quarter, with a view to the Boer-war crisis of the autumn, and in 1900, we were not only re-buying, on an enormous scale, our own securities from Europe, but London was drawing on the proceeds of the Exchequer's sale of $40,000,000 British consols, direct to American investors.

"This explains why London got our gold in the years referred to; it does not explain why London failed to get it afterward. Liquidation of the large foreign borrowings caused by the Transvaal war, which cost Great Britain a million dollars daily, is one reason why, after 1902, the foreign exchanges moved steadily against London. Perhaps the very high price of raw materials, which industrial England had to buy abroad, explains the rest. All such considerations add deep interest to the questions, to what figure the shipments from here to London will amount in 1909, under the Bank of England's higher discount rates, and to what extent the movement marks a permanent change in the international situation."

GOOD FACTORS IN THE MARKET

In its survey of the week's events, printed on March 13, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that developments "while slightly mixt in character," have on the whole presented "auspicious factors." Some fur-

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ther cuts in iron and steel have been made, but the situation in those industries was "not altogether devoid of encouraging features." *The Chronicle* believes that when the new tariff legislation shall have been completed, these industries, along with others, "will enter upon a new era of prosperity."

More important than this promise, have been several court decisions "of the highest importance and of wide bearing." One of these is the decision of a Federal court in Kansas City, declaring the two-cent-passenger-rate law and the maximum-freight-rate law, enacted two years ago, "void and making permanent the injunction against the same which the railroads obtained." Another is "the affirmation of the injunction order against the labor party" in a well-known case against the American Federation of Labor, the same being the one in which prison sentences were imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison for contempt in disregarding the injunction.

The third decision has resulted in the "complete collapse of the Government case against the Standard Oil Company," which has been "a most humiliating defeat for the Government." *The Chronicle* remarks that, this being the only case against "rich malefactors that has been brought to a judicial termination," a proper inquiry now is, "How much (or rather how little) substance has there been to the whole series of charges on which the political assaults of recent years have been built?" In view of the wide interest in the Standard Oil suit, made particularly sensational by the imposition of a fine of $29,240,000 by Judge Landis, the New York *Evening Post* prints a summary of the case, from which the following is taken:

"In a special message of May 4, 1906, President Roosevelt had set forth that 'the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously, up almost to the present moment, by secret rates, many of these secret rates being clearly unlawful,' and had announced that the Department of Justice 'will take up the question of instituting prosecutions.' The suit was brought under the Elkins Anti-Rebate law of 1903; it converged on alleged illegal rates of 6 cents per 100 pounds, as against a published rate of 18 cents, accepted from the Chicago and Alton between September 1, 1903, and March 1, 1905. On April 13, 1907, the jury in the Federal District Court of Chicago found the company guilty.

"The penalty, under the Elkins law, was a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 for each offense. The company's counsel asked that the court decree either that one offense was committeed by the whole of the alleged rebating, or that three offenses were committed, because the rate was adjusted once a year, or that thirty-six offenses were committed, because that many separate bills were rendered at the rate in question. Judge Landis rejected all three suggestions, ruled that each carload was a separate offense, multiplied the 1,462 car lots by the maximum fine of $20,000, and thereby decided on an aggregate fine of $29,240,000."

Of the reception of this verdict by the people in general, the same journal remarks that "the monstrous fine defeated its own purpose; it was received with dislike. The public reasoned that if every car lot could be thus fined, then so could every case or package." Of the later phases of the case *The Post* says:

"On July 22, 1908, the Illinois Circuit Court, after hearing the case on appeal, found that the alleged regular 18-cent rate did not in fact exist; that the shipper must be proved to have accepted knowingly even an illegal rate; that the basis adopted for imposing the fine 'had no basis in any intention or fixt rule discoverable in the statute,' and, being immediately imposed, not on the larger Standard Oil Company, but on the $1,000,000 Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was many times confiscatory. Remanded for new trial, the case was summarily thrown out of court by Judge Anderson of the District Court last Wednesday for lack of proper evidence.

"This probably ends the extraordinary case, as the case ought to be ended. It does not prove that President Roosevelt was wrong in calling attention to the secret rebates of the Standard Oil; most well-informed people have pretty positive ideas on the company's past practises. It does, however, prove that even a most conspicuous offender has the right to be treated with even-handed justice, fairness, and common sense, before the law."

THE NEEDS OF RAILROADS

During the depression of last year, Benjamin F. Yoakum of the Rock Island System acquired prominence in the country through speeches dealing with the relations of railroads to the Government and to employees. Mr. Yoakum, during the past decade and a quarter, has risen from a mercantile career to a railroad one of much distinction. He has been president and general manager of several roads, receiver of two or three, and a director in others. Within twelve years he is said to have planned out and organized the construction of more than 5,000 miles of road, all of which opened up large territories to new settlement and gave employment to many thousand men. In making his addresses Mr. Yoakum has acted upon the conviction that if the American people fully understood what the aggressive agitation against the roads really meant, their attitude would change. His audiences have varied from select clubs to labor-unions, from societies to the general public. He has not been unmindful that railroads have made mistakes, but he believes that the solution of our railway problems is not to be found in antagonism, but in a cooperation by the people with the roads through the Government. Mr. Yoakum's activities have been largely expended in the Southwest, including Texas. Work already done there in opening up new territory has convinced him profoundly of the volume of work that still remains to be done by railroads. In one of his addresses he said:

"All the States and Territories of the Union, barring the New England States, need more railroads. The State of Missouri requires more railroads to hasten its advancement. The new State of Oklahoma has only one-half its territory supplied. The State of Arkansas has been slow in the construction of railroads, and therefore backward in the development of its rich, undeveloped resources, while Texas needs, and needs badly, 10,000 miles of new road to encourage its proper expansion.

"Take as a dividing-line the Mississippi

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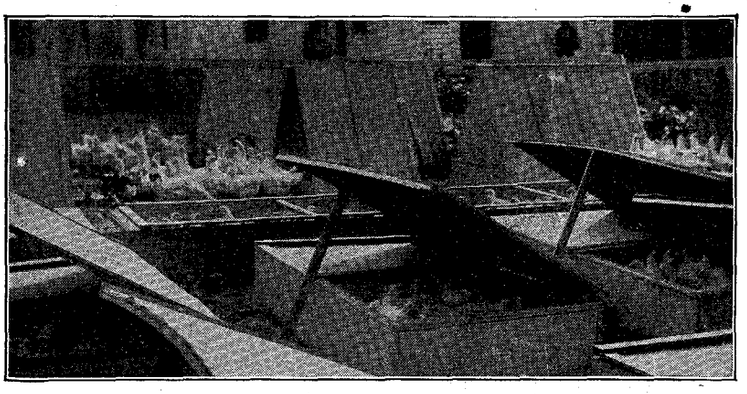
A Living From Poultry on a City Lot

$1,500 IN TEN MONTHS FROM SIXTY HENS ON A CORNER OF A CITY LOT



TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a $1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long; we are simply stating facts. **It would not be possible to get such returns** by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practised by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new **PHILO SYSTEM** is adopted.

The Philo System Is Unlike All Other Ways of Keeping Poultry

and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same, and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work, and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

Two Pound Broilers in Eight Weeks

are raised in space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

Our Six Months Old Pullets are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each Per Month

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the **Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping,** gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell

One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the Ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

Our New Brooder Saves Two Cents on Each Chicken

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can be easily made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.

Send $1.00, and a copy of the latest revised edition of the Philo System will be sent by return mail. The latest edition has many pages of additional reading matter, and by ordering direct you are sure to get the latest and most approved book. The Philo System is especially valuable to the farmer as well as to the city or village fancier, and is adapted to all breeds, all climates, and all people.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher,
537 Third Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.
It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. "Seeing is believing," they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.
(Rev.) W. W. Cox.
Oct. 22, 1908.

P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its worth and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.
Dear Sir:—Last spring we purchased your book entitled "Philo System" and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising chicks in the health and mortality, the chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised on the brooders with supplied heat. We believe that this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the United States here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they had seen anywhere this year.
Respectfully yours, W. R. Curtiss & Co.

Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1908.
One article of the Philo System entitled "A Trick of the Trade," has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last batch fifty chicks which are doing nicely.
W. B. Rease.

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THIS is one of the most sensible little books of advice ever offered to the young man or young woman seeking employment. Mr. Hall has been with a large correspondence school, and has had much experience in getting positions for young men. Above all, he would have the young man drop all foolish notions about the getting and holding a position. Hard work alone makes good. He gives much practical advice on letters of application; personal application; what is good and what is bad form, etc., etc.

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By S. ROLAND HALL

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River, with its splendid commercial cities, extending from St. Paul to New Orleans; the vast territory lying west of the river comprizes 69 per cent. of the area of the United States, not including Alaska, while of our 230,000 miles of railroad about 125,000 miles are located to the east of the river and 105,000 miles to the west. In other words, 45 per cent. of the total railroad mileage of the country is serving 69 per cent. of the total area. To put it another way; east of the river there are less than 5,000 acres of land for every mile of railroad, while west there are over 13,000 acres for every mile of railroad. And if the territory west of the Mississippi, which furnishes this country, and to a great extent foreign countries, with bread and meat, were as well supplied with railroads as that portion east of the river, it would have more than double its present mileage to aid its development.

"This increased mileage west of the Mississippi not only means the development of that rapidly growing country, but with it will come the deepening of the waterway of the Mississippi River. Ocean steamers then may come 500 miles farther into the interior and 500 miles nearer to the productive fields of the farmers, and instead of crowding the cars containing these products into the already congested terminals of the Gulf and Atlantic seaports, the river will furnish one continuous terminal from St. Louis to New Orleans, where the commerce tributary for 1,000 miles can be transferred from the cars to ships destined to every country in the world with which we enjoy trade relations."

Mr. Yoakum's attitude toward the Federal authorities in their work of curbing the management of the roads is one of candor. He said:

"Every fair-minded man must admit that the underlying principles of the policies laid down by the present administration (that is, the Roosevelt administration) have been healthy and sound, but the methods adopted in their application have been hurtful, causing shrinkage of values, and contributing to the falling off of business. While the treatment was heroic, we should not overlook the fact that probably milder methods would not have accomplished what was necessary for the healthy reform of some of our business conditions.

"President Roosevelt should not be held responsible for objectionable laws, altho they may have partly resulted from his efforts to correct abuses which have been eliminated from our business methods. On the contrary, he should be given due credit for what he has accomplished in the direction of the regulation of railroads through the enforcement of laws heretofore allowed to go unenforced, and the enactment of new laws. The Hepburn Act is not burdensome; on the contrary, the provision for imprisonment for granting or receiving rebates or discriminations in favor of one shipper against another has met with the approval of both the railroad managers and the public; the requirement for uniform accounting by the railroads is in the right direction, and the policy of publicity through reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission has been prompt, comprehensive, and productive of good results."

THE WORK OF A GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

An extended article on the effects which the business depression of the last two years has had on the Pennsylvania Railroad is printed in *The Financial Chronicle*, in order to show, by means of this typical great enterprise, what in general have been

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the experiences of great corporations in that period. The Pennsylvania, in traffic and earnings, is the largest of our railroad systems. The results achieved by it are always phenomenal, whether they reflect a period of great activity in trade or a period of great depression. During the years immediately preceding 1908 no enterprise reflected more strikingly than this road the ascending scale of business in this country, its gains being "of marvelous and prodigious extent"; whereas in 1908 its experiences were "the precise reverse of this."

Every one had been prepared for a falling off in the road's business that was striking in magnitude, and yet *The Chronicle* doubts if any one imagined that the shrinkage "would reach the proportions it actually did" or that the setback would assume "such extraordinary dimensions." Of what that shrinkage was *The Chronicle* says in detail:

"On the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie the shrinkage in gross earnings was certainly very heavy, reaching no less than $28,515,954. But the whole Pennsylvania system east and west of Pittsburg, including the lines controlled as well as operated, consists of over 11,000 miles (11,292 miles), and on this entire mileage the earnings for the twelve months of 1908 fell below the earnings for the twelve months of 1907 in the extraordinary amount of $52,446,722. In other words, the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad earned only $274,338,803 in 1908, as against $326,785,525 in 1907.

"We have alluded to the Pennsylvania's previous expansion in revenues. The gains were of notable extent, and yet, large tho they were, the increase in 1907 did not quite reach $31,000,000, and the increase in 1906 was only about 29¾ millions. Because of the tremendous contraction in 1908, the road has now been set back to about where it was in 1905.

"The passenger business, all things considered, was, on the whole, remarkably well maintained, yet even here we find that, on the combined lines, 10,855,192 less passengers were carried than in the preceding year, while the number of passengers moved one mile was reduced 300,606,845. It is not, however, until we come to the freight movement that we get a real idea of the perfectly enormous shrinkage in business which occurred. The Pennsylvania Railroad suffered a loss of over 103,000,000 tons in its freight traffic, while in the number of tons moved one mile, which is the real measure of the transportation service rendered, there was a falling off in the gigantic amount of 8⅝ billion ton-miles—in exact figures a contraction of 8,621,631,494 tons. In ratio this last represents a decline of almost 25 per cent."

The writer goes on to show how the report of the company makes it evident that, despite the tremendous losses sustained, the road passed through this very trying period in a most creditable way. Drastic reductions in expenses took place in all departments. Against the loss of 52½ billion dollars in gross earnings the company was able to effect a curtailment in expenditures of $45,010,424, leaving the loss in net only $7,436,279. This reduction was brought about in various ways, among them a severe cutting of maintenance outlays, which in the lines east of Pittsburg amounted to $10,372,544 in the

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You realize that nowadays Safety and Solidity are just as important and are studied just as closely in Texas, as in Massachusetts, or New York State.

59 GOOD BANKS Fifty-nine bankers in Texas came together for that reason. They formed the Texas Loan & Guaranty Co. In order to get the maximum solidity that union affords, each bank agreed that it would in future become a Loan agent of the company. And each of the fifty-nine bankers put his money into the stock of the Texas Loan & Guaranty Co. There are no other loan agents.

This is the company in the profits of which I am offering you a share.

The company never makes a loan except through one of these bankers, and every loan is scrutinized by a committee from several banks. The entire management and control of the Texas Loan & Guaranty Co. is in the hands of these fifty-nine bankers, and will remain there.

The company lends only on First Mortgage. It never lends more than one-half the value of the property that is offered for security. And not one cent is loaned until the property which is offered as security for the loan has been strictly and conservatively appraised, by the agent, and by the Company's appraiser also.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY These safeguards being established, the point that then interests the man who is looking into the safety of this investment is the solidity and standing of the fifty-nine banks; and the standing and judgment of the fifty-nine bankers—who are members and officers of the Loan company. That is a matter on which you can satisfy yourself very easily.

I will send you the list of the Banks and Bankers, so that you can make your own inquiries.

The company is increasing its capital and I now offer for sale a limited number of shares.

AT $2.50 PREMIUM The stock of the Texas Loan & Guaranty Co. provides a surplus and is already earning 8 per cent. Shares have a par value of $10 each. But in order to secure it now you must pay a premium of $2.50 a share.

Paying $12.50 a share for it and even if present earnings are only maintained and not increased,—the investment yields an income of 6.4 per cent. with absolute safety.

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GET THE REST OF THE FACTS Write to me today. Let me send you more facts about the safety and profit with which you can invest from $25 to $2,500 of your money, to get the advantage of the 10 per cent. mortgage rate here in Texas.

Before you decide anything, you are to make your own investigation, through any channels of information that you choose. You can ask any banker, or you can write to anybody that you know in Texas—or you can consult any other sources of information that you trust.

I will show that with very little trouble and time, and using sources of information that are open to anybody,—you can assure yourself absolutely as to the standing and solidity of the Texas Loan & Guaranty Co.,—as to the fifty-nine Bankers who are its Members, Managers and Loan Agents,—and as to myself.

Every fact that I send you can be verified by your own inquiries.

Start your investigation *today* if you like. And write to me today for the rest of the facts.

L. P. ROUTT
Manager of the Subscription Department
THE TEXAS LOAN & GUARANTY CO.
111 Linz Building, Dallas, Texas

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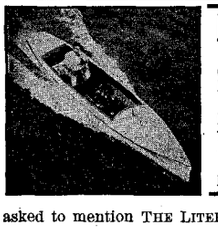

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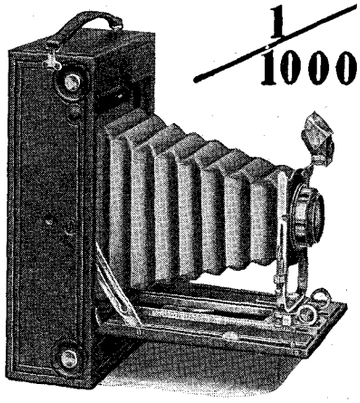

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cost of transportation, and $11,696,689 in maintenance expenditure. Other interesting points in the report of the company are pointed out as follows:

"A good part of the rentals paid by the Pennsylvania is on a basis of net earnings, which means that as net earnings fall off the rental payments diminish. It follows, therefore, that a portion at least of the loss in net income was offset by a diminution in the rental requirements. The company also had a further offset in an increase in its income from investments. Nevertheless, after allowing for all these things, and deducting fixed charges, etc., the available net income for 1908 was only $28,207,660, as against $33,575,056 for the calendar year 1907. The company, as will be remembered, reduced its semiannual dividends from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent., making the year's dividend payments only 6 per cent., as against 7 per cent. in 1907, and involving a saving of, roughly, 3⅜ million dollars. This reduction of 1 per cent. in the dividends was adequate to all requirements. The company was able to make about the same contributions to the sinking-fund and for extraordinary expenditures as in other years. The sinking fund payments and payments on account of maturing principal of car trusts aggregated altogether $4,133,867, besides which $3,538,981 was allowed for extraordinary expenditures in revision of grades and for additional tracks, yards, etc., and a further amount of $1,000,000 was applied toward construction of the New-York tunnel extension. Over and above these contributions and the requirements for the 6-per-cent. dividend, a surplus of $659,131 remains on the operations of the twelve months.

"Speaking of the tunnel extension, it is worth noting that out of the account of the Pennsylvania Company (operating the western lines) $10,000,000 has been contributed toward the cost of this extension. In explanation of this action the report tells us that, owing to the fact that this important terminal is for the benefit of the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system and that the lines west of Pittsburg will reap a direct advantage therefrom, it has been deemed proper that the Pennsylvania Company should participate in the cost therefor. Accordingly, $10,000,000 has been contributed for that purpose and charged against the Pennsylvania Company's profit-and-loss account.

"As is known, the Pennsylvania Railroad last May put out $39,400,000 of its consolidated mortgage bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest and great success attended the floating of this bond issue. As a result of this new bond issue and the wise way in which the property has been managed in other respects, the company is able to make an unexampled showing of financial strength. It appears from the balance-sheet that on December 31, 1908, the company had no less than $56,025,897 of cash on hand or on special deposit. The western lines are also well situated as regards cash, the balance-sheet of the Pennsylvania Company showing over $11,000,000 of actual cash on December 31, 1908. All this lends force to President McCrea's remarks that the cash holdings will in all probability be sufficient to meet the capital requirements of the current year."

WHAT IS SPECULATION?

Many are the minds which have attempted to formulate a scientific definition as to what constitutes speculation and what investment. In *Moody's Magazine* for March Frank Fayant takes hold of the problem and writes of it in a somewhat novel way. He contends that any one

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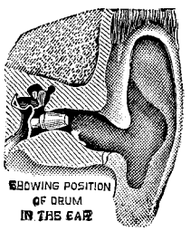

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The Way Ear Drums are made from a peculiarly sensitized material moulded to fit the inner ear. They collect the sound waves and centralize them on the drum so that by their aid even whispers can often be heard distinctly by people who cannot without them distinguish loud and clear voices.

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who goes into Wall Street to buy an income, provided he seeks a larger return for his money than the minimum interest rate, becomes a speculator. Even the purchase of "seasoned dividend shares" is a speculation, because the dividend rates may advance or decline, and the market prices may vary widely in seasons of boom and panic. The investor in bonds is by no means free from the charge of being a speculator (and a speculator who has lost heavily) because a study of railroad securities during the past ten years will show that "gilt-edged bonds have gradually declined in price." Common stocks, on the contrary, "have risen enormously."

All business is speculation, he contends. Unless speculation went on, the country would come to a standstill. Had money during the past hundred years been put into only gilt-edged investments, "we would still be reading by candle-light and riding in stage-coaches." He cites as speculation wonderfully justified the work of Messrs. Harriman and Hill in building up the country beyond the Mississippi. Without them, the railroads in that region might now be "streaks of rust," in case there were any roads at all.

"In the early nineties, when every one was pessimistic as to the outlook, a fox-eyed speculator went from banker to banker in Wall Street, saying, 'Here is the bankrupt Union Pacific selling for three dollars a share; let's buy up the stock, assess ourselves fifteen dollars a share and make a railroad out of it.' The conservative old bankers threw up their hands in amazement, but Harriman persisted, found men who were willing to join him in the speculation, and we all now marvel at the result."

Again the writer cites as showing whether buying bonds or buying stocks is speculation, the following statement as to what a man might have done ten years ago:

"To put money into good railroad bonds at the beginning of this era of prosperity was a poor speculation; to buy railroad stocks was a good speculation. Ten years ago Chicago & Northwestern securities were all of the highest grade. The stock, paying 5 per cent., advanced from $85 to $143, netting only 3½ per cent. on the investment at the top. The 3½-per-cent. general-mortgage bonds of 1987 ranged from $990 to $1,020, netting about 3½ per cent. also. But the investor who bought Northwestern bonds at their lowest price ten years ago has not fared nearly as well as the investor who bought the stock at the top. The bonds in 1908 ranged from $900 to $960, an average decline of $75 a bond. The stock, now paying 7 per cent., ranged in 1908 from $135 to $185, and its extreme range in the ten years has been $126–$270. The investor who bought Northwestern stock in preference to the bonds ten years ago has received twice as large an income on his money, and has had abundant opportunity to realize on his purchase at a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent.

"Northwestern was a high-grade investment stock ten years ago. But many of the leading railroad stocks of to-day, like Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific, were considered almost worthless ten years ago. The investors who brought the stock of these roads in preference to their bonds, thus speculating on the growth of the West, have made enormous profits. There is Union Pacific. Its first-mortgage 4 per cent. sold then above par, and they sold

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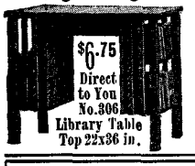

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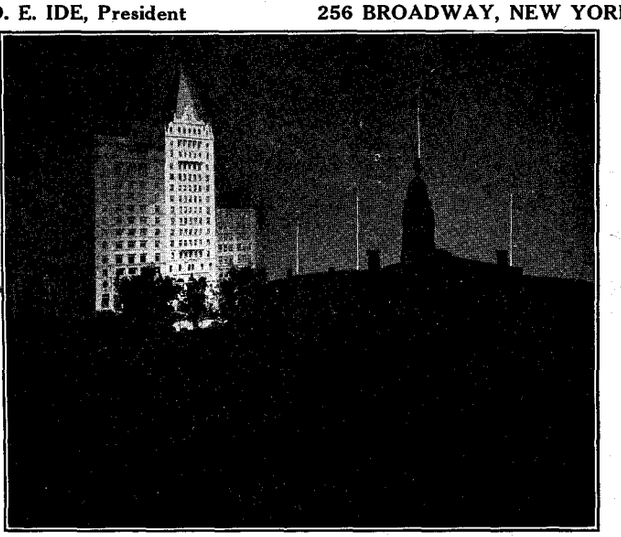

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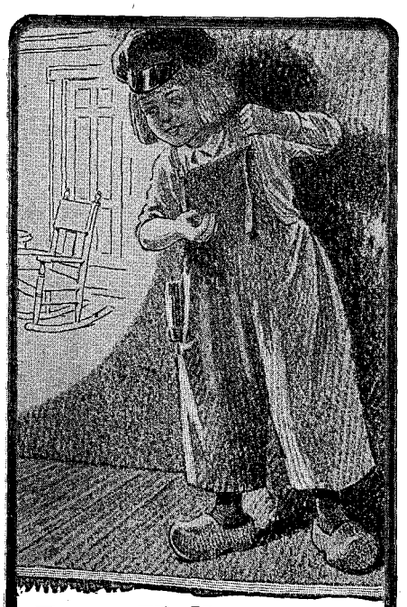

Paint Talks--No. 5

The A B C of Paint

When paint scales off, it is the popular thing with some people to complain that "there is no good paint anymore." I beg that you will not make that peevish complaint until you have earned the right by doing the paint buyer's full duty.

What is the paint buyer's duty?

To inform himself on the A B C of paint, the same as he does on other things the purchase of which involves the expenditure of a large sum.

I wish you would read what I have to say on the subject in the Saturday Evening Post (two middle pages) of this date (March 27th). I have given there more actual paint information—real meat—than you would get in a dozen ordinary advertisements.

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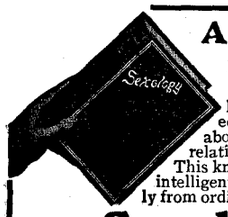
a few months ago $120 below their average price ten years ago. But the common stock, which paid no dividend and ranged from $16 to $44 then, now pays 10 per cent., and in 1908 ranged from $110–$185."

Real speculation of the kind known as "trading on margin" is, however, "a hazardous undertaking and nine-tenths of the players lose." What the conservative investor, having a surplus for speculation, can best do and in which he has "more than a reasonable chance of making a profit," is to "buy good stock in panic periods and sell them in boom times." Mr. Fayant writes of what along this line has been done in very recent years. An old Wall-Street aphorism has in fact been reversed, so that now the public, instead of buying at the top and selling at the bottom, buys at the bottom and sells at the top. This has been shown by the records of the past four years, and more especially by those of the past two, and in a remarkable degree:

"When railroad shares were pushed to the highest prices in their history of the Harriman bull market of 1906, the talk of the Street was that 'the insiders were unloading on the public,' and when the crash came in 1907, with terrific losses in market prices, every sour-faced looker-on thought he saw a cruel shaking-out of the public, with bargains falling into the laps of the big speculators.

"What happened was just the other thing. When prices were in the skies in the fall and early winter of 1906 the public was selling out on Wall Street, and the public never came back to reinvest its gains until the panic hit the market and spilled the big speculators' loads out on the bargain-table. In the great advance in prices from the spring of 1904 to the winter of 1906–7 the public sold many millions of dollars of securities to speculators in Wall Street, because investors found that stocks were selling so high that their income return was less than savings-bank interest-rates. In the first collapse in the bull market early in 1907 investors began reinvesting their savings in good railroads and industrials, and when the bank panic in October drove prices to the lowest in years, a flood of investment-buying resulted. In two years not less than 400,000 new names were enrolled on the stock-books of the railroad and industrial corporations listed on the Stock Exchange. A dozen of the biggest corporations gained 100,000 share-holders.

"Great Northern, when it was selling at a fancy figure late in 1906, had only 2,700 share-holders. The long decline in 1907 attracted 4,000 new share-holders up to the week of the bank panic, and in the months of depressed prices following the panic 7,500 more bargain-hunters came to Wall Street to buy 'Jim' Hill's stock, with the result that Great Northern now has five times as many share-holders as it had two years ago. The public similarly unloaded its Reading shares on Wall Street in the bull market and bought them back in the panic. Before the bull market collapsed the holders of Reading common numbered only 1,700. During the bear market 1,000 new investors bought the shares, and during the panic the list rose



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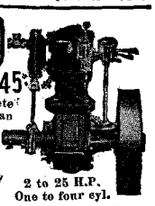

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to 4,300. When Wall Street began bulling Reading again last summer the share-holders took their profits, and early this winter, when Reading had doubled its panic price, the number of share-holders had declined to 3,000. For years the list of Pennsylvania-Railroad share-holders has risen in bear markets and declined in bull markets. The company gained nearly 20,000 share-holders in the bear market of 1907, and since then the list has been gradually declining with the recovery in the price of the stock.

"The great recovery in security prices since the panic, while helped along by manipulation, has been built on the solid foundation of the public's investment of several hundred million dollars in Wall Street at the bargain prices from March, 1907, to March, 1908. When the speculators boom the market to the skies again, the public will convert its stocks into cash and await the inevitable collapse.

"The lambs are learning."

Lesson in Deportment.—SENIOR WAITER (to rather green assistant at a recent banquet in a celebrated London hotel)—"Now, then, young man, do a bit o' somethink, and don't stand a-gaping and staring there as if you was the bloomin' guest of the hevenin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Sure Sign.—A Wilmington woman recently reached the conclusion that the attachment of a certain policeman for her cook must be investigated, lest it prove disastrous to domestic discipline.

"Do you think he means business, Mary?" she asked.

"I think so, mum," said Mary. "He's begun to complain about my cookin', mum."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Exactitude.—LADY (on the bank)—"My dear sir, how did you come to tumble in?"

MAN (in water)—"My dear madam, to be frank, I didn't come to tumble in—I came to skate."—*Bystander.*

Not a Weight Lifter.—"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather! You know what a tremendous voice he has?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour!"—*Comic Cuts.*

A Good Guess.—MOLLY—"What do you think will be the first thing Mr. Roosevelt will do in Africa?"

CODDLE—"I think it will be to shoot the g off gnu."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Polite Interruptions.—"And it's awfully impolite to interrupt one who is talking, isn't it, mother?"

"Except when a woman is describing clothes, my dear, and then it is polite to constantly ejaculate, 'How lovely!' or 'How ridiculous!' as the case may be."—*Kansas City Times.*

As Usual.—GREEN—"Smith asked me to forget my troubles this morning."

BROWN—"What for?"

GREEN—"He wanted me to listen to his."—*Chicago News.*

A Modern Affinity.—"And will you love me always?" asked the hero, in the sixth chapter.

"Love you!" cooed the heroine. "Oh, Morton! I will love you until—until the end of the chapter!"—*Judge.*

He Knew.—TOMMY—"Pop, what is meant by circumstances over which we have no control?"

TOMMY'S POP—"Modern children, my son."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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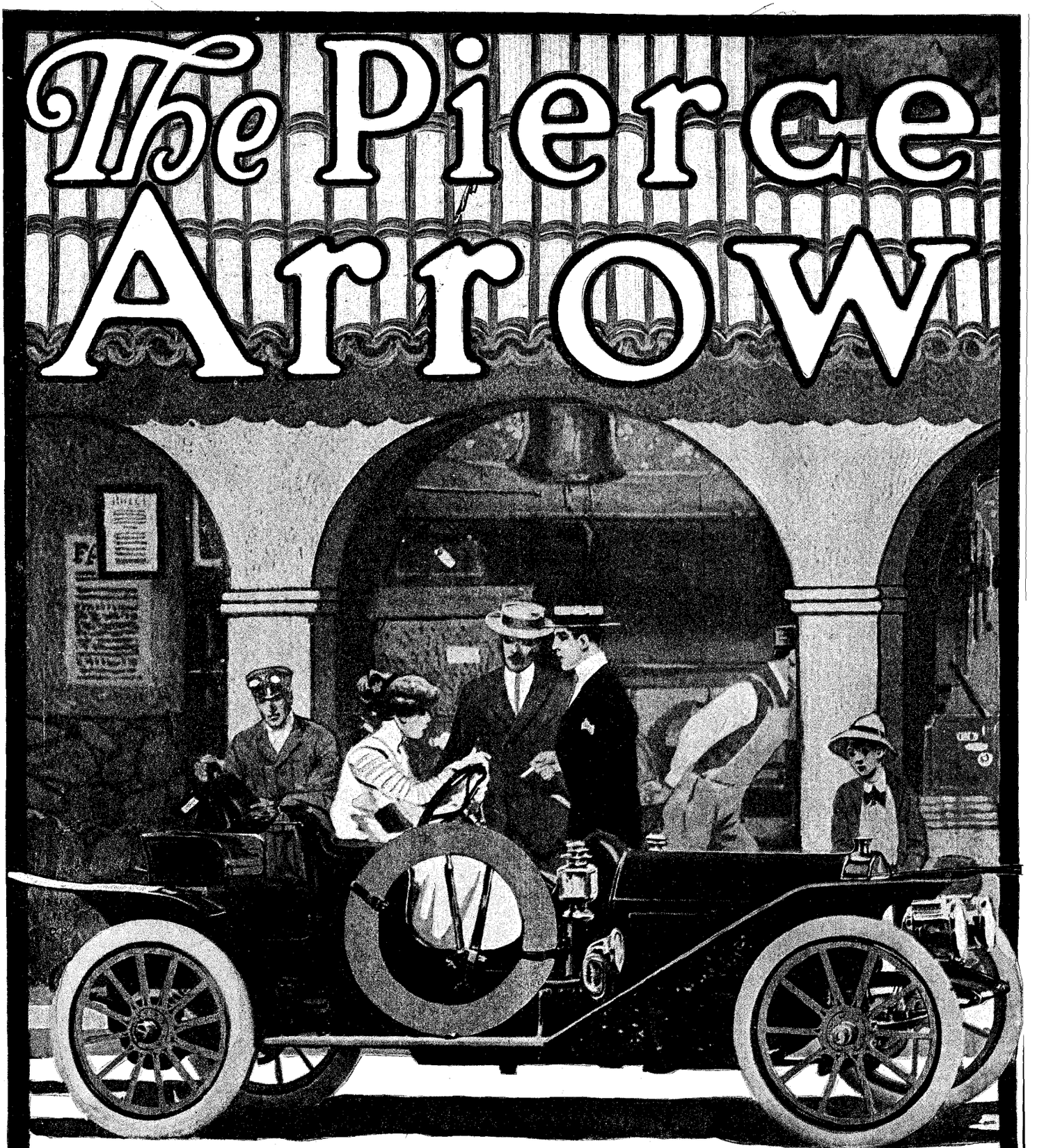

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